THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

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VOL. XLVII. TUESDAY 29 JANUARY, 1839. NO. 3206

FOR BOURBON TOUCHING AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE. The fine Brig "*Sirius*" of 340 Tons, *Antonio Hugues*, Captain, has splendid accommodations" for Passengers, and will be dispatched about the 10th proximo, for passage apply to,

THOS. JEFFARIES AND CO.

Meadows Street, 29th Jan., 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the twenty second day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court; wherein Andiaroo *Furdoonjee Heejeebhoy* is complainant, and *Nasserwanjee Hormusjee* and *Rustomjee Hormusjee* administrators of the Estate and Effects of the late *Hormusjee Manockjee*, deceased, are defendants; the creditors of *Hormusjee Manockjee* the intestate in the pleadings in the said cause named, are peremptorily to come in by themselves or their solicitors before *John Lloyd Philipps Esq.* the master of the said Court, at his chambers in the Court House at Bombay aforesaid; and prove their respective debts and claims on or before 20th day of February next, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

HENRY COLLINS,
Complainant's Solicitor.

અંધેરીના૩૫૨ કુનજી૰ હીરજીભાઇ૰ વાદી૰ ત થા૰ નશરવાંનજી૰ ફોરમરજી૰ તથા૰ રશતંમજી ફોરમરજી૰ તેફો૰ મરનાર૰ ફોરમરજી૰ માંણેક જી૰ શરવે૰ અશઢેમાંમતનાં૰ વકીલ૰ થાએ તેફો૰ પરતીવાદી૰ તે૰ ૫જીઓ૰ ફાલમો૰ શ્રી૰ મુ મબઇની૰ જુદીફેટરની૰ શ્રુપરીમ૰ ફોરટમો૰ ચાલેછે૰ તે૰ ૫જીઆમા૰ એ૫૰ કુટંમનાંમુ૰ તારી ખ ૨૨ મી૰ અ૫રટોબર૰ શને ૧૮૩૮ ઇશવીને દીને૰ થાઇકુછે૰ વાશતે૰ ફોરમરજી૰ માંણેક જી જેફોને૰ એ૰ ૫જીઆમો૰ વગર૰ વીલ૰ ૫રવે૰ ગુજે રેલો૰ જણાવિએછે૰ તેનાં૰ મોગણારાઓઈ૰ ખામ ખા૰ પોતે૰ અથવા૰ પોતાનાં૰ વકીલોને૰ જેન૰ લાઇડ૰ ફીલીપશ૰ જશકુએર૰ એજ૰ ફોરટનાં માશતર૰ થાએ૰ તેફોની૰ ફુજુરમો૰ પોતાનો૰ દાવો૰ તારીખ ૨૦ મી૰ ફેબરવારી૰ આવતા૰ મહીનાંની એને૰ દીને૰ અથવા૰ તેની૰ અગાઉ૰ ૫રો૰ ૫રે—નહીતો૰ એ૰ કુટંમનાંમાંનાં૰ નપ૰ થી૰ તેફો૰ ભાતલ૰ થશે ૰

ફેનરી૰ ફાલીનશ—વાદીનો૰ વકીલ

SUPREME COURT—Application having been made to the Supreme Cout of Judicature of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of *Claud Lapsby*, late an Engineer of the Honorable Company's Steamer Atalanta, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer Esq.*, Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of January 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

SITUATION WANTED,

AS Valet in a family here, or Courier to any family proceeding overland to Europe, by Luigi Giovanolla, a native of Lombardy, who speaks French, Italian, and German, with a little English, and who has travelled over and is well acquainted with most of the Countries of Europe. L. G. passed thro' Egypt, and arrived here by last packet, in the capacity of Valet to an English Gentleman, now on his travels in the country, whose service he quitted of his own accord.—Bombay, Racket Court Hotel, 28th January, 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England. will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent*, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage, engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept 1836

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day the 29th instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at his Residence Breach Candy, The valuable household furniture, Plate, plated, Glass and Queens Ware, of Major GROUNDWATER, proceeded to sea, consisting of, Couches, Chairs, Tables, a Side Board; handsome Bronze Argand hanging Lamps; double branch Wall Shades; a Piano, Bedsteads; Silver Spoons, Forks, Muffineers, and Beer Mugs; Richly Plated Hot Water and other Curry Dishes; Bottle Stands, Cruet and Liquor frames; handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Sets, Tumblers, Claret Wine and Liqueur Glasses, a single Barrelled Gun, Military and Hunting Saddles, Cambay Carpets, Books, a small quantity of Bijouterie and a variety of other Articles, particulars of which will appear in Catalogues and the property be on ivew.

SALE BY AUCTION

ON Wednesday the next the 30th Instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will sell by public Auction a recently imported invoice of French goods consisting of fine flavored light Claret, Poullac Medoc, Chateau Margeaux, *Lafit*, and Medoc, Superior pale Brandy, cases of Liqueurs, Perfumery consisting of esteemed Essences, Oils, and Extracts, Bears grease, Pastils, Soaps &c. Loaves of Sugar and a variety of other Articles, Boxes of Macaronie, Vermicelli, Champagne, a quantity of red Turkey prints, Chintzes, Theatrical dresses &c. a few dozen of Genuine Dalbys Carminative, Castile soap, a superior double barrelled Gun by Probyn, a Saddle and Bridle complete by Peat, and a variety of Household Furniture, the Property of a Gentleman leaving India. At noon a fine Deccan Poney a Bay Parade Horse, with Saddle & Bridle, several, horses and any cattle or carriages that may offer, at 4 o'clock P. M. a double poled Tent with Routee complete.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received and have exposed for sale on Commission *for Cash only*, the following valuable Prints in handsome frames, and Books just landed from the "*Berkshire*," which to insure a speedy sale are priced moderately. Ancient Jerusalem during the darkness at the Crucifixion; Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer or the Martyrs in Prison, Wreckers off Fort Rouge colored; Sancho and the Duchess; Retreat at Naseby; Byron and Mariana; Stray Kitten and The Pet; Birds of Promise, Scenes on the road to Epsom; Last Supper; Shepherds grave and Chief Mourner; Kennel Scenes; Taglioni Coach; Under Weigh; Stable Scenes; Lady D'Orsay and children; Safe arrived; Poacher; Mazeppa; Child's Offering; Lady Cust; Fair Forester; Horse Artaxerxes; Highland Hospitality; My own fire side; a beautifully colored full length Protrait of the Queen; Doncaster Races; Bull fight at Seville; Last Moments of Charles 1st; The Derby Won; Bachelors Hall; Lymington Steeple chase; Ma shall Soult; The Coronation Procession; The Great Western; H. M. Ship Pique, Forget me not for 1839; Book of Royalty beautifully bound in Red Morocco; Prouts Hints on light and Shade; Nashs Sketches of the middle ages; Richardsons Sketches on the Continent; Stanfields Sketches on the Moselle; Little Tales for little Heads; Floral Sketches; Amateurs Manuel showing the various manner of light and shade of the different schools of Painting; Lavis's Chess board companion; Barbaulds Lessons; young lady's Book of Botany; Breakfast table companion; Parlour Magic; young ladies Equestrian Manual; Book of Sports; American broad grins; The Human frame; Monk of Cemies; Sketches of young Gentlemen; Seige of Granada with handsome plates; Confessions of an elderly lady; Cricketers hand book; Whist players hand book; Beauties' costume; Pearls of the East; Goldsmiths History; Sporting; Life and Adventures of Mylton with plates.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Schooner "Ione" well found in Stores, for particulars, Apply,—to Messrs. *Robert Frith & Co.*

AN INVOICE OF SADDLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., have received for sale on Commission the above Invoice consisting of well finished plain and shaftoed Hunting Saddles with Furniture complete, Portsmouth and Billitted Bridles, Headstalls and Reins, Stable Collars, Spare driving reins, Martingales, Surcingles, and Sets of Buggy Harness; from the well known House of *Merlies and Co. London.*

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A fashionable English built Barouche on C. Springs, painted Brown, Drab Lining with rich lace, Morocco Squabs, and Lamps complete.....Rs. 1600

A fashionable English Stanhope, painted green with drab lining and lamps complete..... ,, 1000

A second hand English built Chariot in good order ..... ,, 300

A well built posting Britska, English made, may easily be altered for driving..... ,, 300

A variety of other Carriages and Buggies always on sale.

Apply to Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.*

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day the 29th January, Messrs. *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.*, will sell at their rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned property viz. Cashmere Shawls, Lahore Blankets, an invoice of superior *real* Welch Flannel, Pieces of Madapollams, Jaconets. Bleached and unbleached Linen Shirting, Linen Duck. The remains of an invoice of Blankets, Coarse Broad Cloth, Coarse Flannel, Manilla and Bengal Cheroots, a Pair of Handsome Riffle Pistols by "Forsyth" in case complete; a set of Musical Classes in Mahogany case complete; Household Furniture, Sundries &c.

AT NOON.

The following Wines recently landed, viz. a variety of Clarets, Champagne; Sparkling Hock, Sherry, Port Wine, Cherry Brandy, 2 Butts of Sherry, also a quantity of slightly ullaged Champagne in Pints, and

AT 1 P. M.

A Grey Saddle Horse, a Chesnut Poney, a Madras Palanquin in excellent order with an Imperial, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Bombay, 29th January, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On or about the 5th March next, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "*Shrubbery*" the Household furniture, and property of the Honorable J. A. DUNLOP, leaving Bombay. The same consists of Handsome Plated Ware, Glass, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services, Handsome Household Furniture of every description, a very Handsome Rose Wood "*Una Corda Patent Self Adjusting*" Pianoforte made by "*Robert Wales*"—Pedestal and Suspending Argand Lamps. A Handsome eight Day French Clock—Wall Shades with cut Pans and Drops—A Patent Steel Spring Bed for large Bedstead—A Mahogany Steel Spring Couch and a Pair of Mahogany Easy Chairs upon the same principle—Dispense furniture, Cooking Utensils &c.

ALSO,

A light Posting English Chariot with Harness—A double bodied Cabriolet Phaeton with Rumble (made to order for this country by "Fife" of Long Acre) and nearly new Harness—two Pairs of Grey Carriage Horses—a Gray Saddle Horse, two Bay Saddle Horses, have been riddin by Ladies—Ladies and Gentlemens Saddles and Bridles—Two Palanquins &c. &c.

Further particulars will be given in future Advertisements and Catalogues will be published.—No. 10 Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th January, 1839.

THE undermentioned have received for sale a quantity of *Japan* and *Body Varnish*. Price per quart bottle....Rs. 4½

Also Boxes of Phosporic Instantaneous Light per box..... 2

Wax Taper per bundle..... 1

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; Among other miscellaneous information, the Calendar contains, in addition to the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE, dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—The Army, Civil, and Indian Navy Lists corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December. The whole printed with new type on English Paper.—PRICE 6 RUPEES.

Courier Office, 29th January 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 29th January 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Goverment during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

Courier Office, 29th January 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD, K. C. B.

23rd January 1839.

The Commanding Officer of the Forces has had under his consideration several papers relating to the case of Surgeon Mackell of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, from which he is compelled to express his severest animadversion of the conduct of that medical officer.

It would appear that Surgeon Mackell proceeded under medical certificate from Ahmedabad to the Sea Coast in the month of November 1837, and that he subsequently procured another certificate from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon stationed at Vingorla, recomending a further change of air to the Neilgherris, upon the authority of which, in disregard of the Regulations of the Service, and without even communicating with, or obtaining leave from the authorities of this Presideney, he proceeded to the last mentioned station, within the limits of another Establishment. Nor did Surgeon Mackell make any report of his proceedings to the respective Departments of this Army, with whom he ought in the first instance to have communicated, till after he had received intimation that he was marked off "absent without leave."

The pleas of error in judgement, and bad health, by which Surgeon Mackell has attempted to explain his conduct in the above matter, are so hollow and unsatisfactory (more especially the former, which could not even be admitted from the youngest and most inexperienced officer in any branch of the service), as to compel Major General Sir John Fitzgerald to recommend to the Honorable the Governor in Council, to withold from Mr. Mackell the whole of his pay and allowances during the period of his absence without leave beyond the precincts of this presidency. viz: from the 20th day February 1838, until the 9th December 1838, the day he reported his arrival at Bombay, under the concluding provision of the 44th Section of the Mutiny Act for the Honorable Company's European Forces, and the corresponding enactment contained in the 5th Article of the 6th Section of the Article of War thereto annexed, which recommendation has been concurred in by Gorvernment.

By order of Major General Sir J.F. FITZGERALD, K. C. B.
Commanding Officer of the Forces.

Assistant Surgeon C. Black, M. D. is directed to proceed and join the Left Wing of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry at Dhoolia, and will afford it medical aid during its march to Mhow.

Assistant Surgeon Costelloe, M. D. is placed in medical charge of the detail of Sappers and Minners proceeding with the Scinde Reserve Force, in addition to his present duties.

The European Sick of the above detail will be sent to the Hospital of the Companys Artillery, and the Native Sick to that of the Golundauze accompanying the Reserve Force.

Assistant Surgeon J. Bowstead, is posted to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

A station order by Lieutenant Colonel Manson, C. B. dated Ahmednuggur the 17th instant, directing Surgeon Anderson to assume medical charge of the 21st Regiment N. I. and Station Staff, during the indisposition of Surgeon Hathway is confirmed.

25th January 1839.

Captain W. Jackson, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, being reported fit for duty, is directed to join his station.

The following Officer has leave of absence:

Surgeon L. Hathway, 21st Regt. N. I. from 23d Jany. to 31st Jany. On medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

(Signed) STRATFRD POWELL, Lieut Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

ARMY OF SCINDE.

At a General Court Martial held at Camp Tatta in Sinde on the 7th January 1839, and continued by adjournment to the 10th of the same month, Assistant Surgeon Andrew Robertson Morton of the Honorable East India Company's Bombay Establishment, was tried on the undermentioned charges, viz.

Charge.—For disgraceful conduct unbecoming his character as an Officer and Gentleman and to the prejudice of good order and Military Discipline, in having appeared at the Breakfast Mess tent of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. on the morning of the 10th December 1838, in a shameful state of Intoxication.

Additional Charge.—For having on his arrival in Camp at Sumrocote on the evening, of the 27th December 1838 been in a disgraceful state of Intoxication.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—The Court having nost attentively weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence in support of the Prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner has offered in his Defence is of opinion, as follows:

With respect to the original charge, that the Prisoner is guilty.

With respect to the additional charge, that he is also guilty.

The Court having found the Prisoner guilty of all and every Part of the charges exhibited against him, it does adjudge him, the Prisoner Assistant Surgeon Andrew Robertson Morton to lose Rank by being placed Eight(8) Steps lower in the list of Assistant Surgeons, so that his future standing in the service shall be immediately below Assistant Surgeon W. Purnell.

(Signed) B. BULKLEY, Capt. Deputy Judge Adv. Gen.
(Signed) WM. GORDON. Col. and Lieut Col.
25d Regt. President.

Finding approveds but the sentence disapproved.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE,
Lieut. Genl. Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

1. In publishing the crime, the finding and sentence on the trial of Assistant Surgeon Morton, as above, the Commander in Chief has felt himself in duty bound to attach his disapproval to the sentence, as being totally inadequate to the very serious offence of which the Prisoner has been found guilty to the full extent.

2. Assistant Surgeon Morton has been proved to hav come into the Mess Tent of the 1st Grenadier N. I at the early hour when the Officers were at Breakfast, in a disgraceful state of intoxication, which the Commanding Officer and other Officers of the Regiment depose too, as having incapacitated him for the performance of any duty.

3. Assistant Surgeon Morton is also found guilty, on the evidence of the General Officer Commanding the Brigade, and of other officers, of having repeated the offence the second day's march of the Troops from the encampment near Vikkur, and to have arrived at the halting ground in a similar shameful state of inebriety.

4. The vice of drunkenness, being one, which is disgraceful in any rank in life, it is more especially so, and more likely to be attended with serious results and evils, in a Medical Officer, who must always be considered to be upon duty, his professional assistance being liable to be called for at all times and hours, and above all, on active service in the field, as in the present case.

5. The Commander in Chief would beg to remind Officers of the importance of the duty which devolves upon them when placed on Courts Martial, and of what the Articles of War enjoin.

6. Assistant Surgeon Morton has been found guilty of disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and yet the Majority upon this Court Martial has pronounced that he is a fit person to continue in the service, and to return to the society of his Brother Officers.

7. The Commander in Chief will appeal to the good sense of the Officers of the Army whether such a decision by a Court Martial has a tendency to uphold and maintain discipline and correct feeling.

Assistant Surgeon Morton is released from Arrest, and will return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander. in Chief.
(Signed) J. KEITH, Major.
Depy. Adjt. General, Sinde Field Force.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, January 26th 1839.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been a good enquiry for it since the arrival of the Steamer Berenice on the 19th Instant, and at a slight advance in prices. The following are a few of the transactions which have taken place, vizt.

		at	Rs 115 ₹	Candy.
21st	250	Ditto Dholera selected....at	„ 123 ₹	ditto.
„	60	Candies Mangarole.....at	„ 105 ₹	ditto.
„	100	Ditto Komptah....at Rs. 108 to	109 ₹	ditto.
23rd	100	Ditto Bharsee.....at	Rs 110 ₹	ditto.
„	300	Ditto Komptah ....at	„ 107 ₹	ditto.
24th	200	Bales Dholera selected....at	„ 122½ ₹	ditto.
„	200	Ditto Broach....ditto .....at	„ 123 ₹	ditto.

The above is all Cotton of crop 1838. Very little of the crop of 1839 has arrived but the dealers have been demanding Rs 4 to Rs 5 ₹ Candy more for Surat and Broach than before, but have not been met.—100 Candies of new Moolkerry in Berar have been contracted for deliverable in three months at Rs 111 ₹ Candy.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—No revival in the demand has occurred, and the week has passed with very few transactions. Prices are gradually coming down and in the face of so large supplies and while no advances are received from China of a relaxation of the measure to check the trade, will probably still fall considerably under the present quotation of Rs 770 to Rs 775 ₹ Chest, which is little different from the prices that prevailed at this period last year, when only 4851 passes had been sold and 3969 chests had arrived, whereas on the 23rd instant 19 091 passes had been sold, and 16,123 chests had arrived and of which 7596 have been exported.—

PEPPER.—Prices remain unmoved.

PERSIAN AND ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*) An arrival during the week via Muscat has taken place and from which 100 bags have been sold at Rs. 12 ₹ maund which is the highest price yet given this season.

WOOL. Continues to be purchased up as it passes the Custom-house, and prices are well supported. We find on our returns 30 Candies of Meckran bought at Rs. 141½ ₹ Candy.

CHINA AND STRAITS PRODUCE.

SUGAR. (*Manilla*). 800 Bags have been sold from a recent importation at Rs 2 and 10 annas ₹ maund.

THE MONEY MARKET

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Some considerable sales have been made during the week of Four ₹ cents of 1835 | 36 @ 2 ₹ cent discount, and of Four ₹ cents of 1832 | 33 @ Rs 104 ₹ 100 Siccas.—

BILLS ON LONDON.—The rates which prevailed at the time of the departure of the Steamer on the 19th Instant were from 2*s* | ¾ to 2*s* | 1*d* ₹ Rupee @ 6 months sight.—The transactions since have been few.—The rates of drawing on Bombay and Madras were increased by the Court of Directors on the 23rd November to 2*s* | 2*d* and to 2*s* | 1½*d* ₹ Rupee on Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Continues to be had @ Rs 16 ₹ Candy for Cotton.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—Is in rather better request than it has been for some time but rates are much the same to London and Liverpool, being from 55*s*—to 60*s*—₹ ton.

THE LATE MUTINY ON BOARD THE BRIG CATHERINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR—By publishing the accompanying documents, you will confer a great favor on the parties concerned.

The document No. 1 is an extract of an article published by the Editor of the Guzeratte paper, called the "*Bombay Chabook*," on the 5th January, asserting that the *four* Parsee convicts that were embarked on board the Brig "*Catherine*," Captain F. N. Pendegrass, for Penang, had been the ringleaders of the mutiny on board that vessel: No. 2 is an application to the Commodore requesting to be informed, whether this assertion had any truth in it; and No 3 will prove to be an answer in direct contradiction of the writing of the Editor of the "Bombay Chabook," who, it may be recollected, took a most conspicuous part in the trial of the three Parsees Dady Jamsee and Bazen; No 4, is a certified document from the 1st officer Mr. Humphries, and the 2d Mr. Thompson, which, with the reply of the Commander, it is to be hoped, will entirely disprove the assertion set forth by this sapient Editor of the "Chabook," who is always ready to make mountains out of mole-hills, and, in order to deceive the community in general, at coming in possession of the real and untarnished truth of a subject.

It is to be hoped that the Public will, on perusal of the documents herewith annexed, be fully convincted that the Editor of the "Chabook" has erroneously asserted what it is impossible he could have any authority for. Under these circumstances, it is the earnest wish of the parties concerned to make public the papers herein mentioned.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
PESTONJEE MANUCKJEE.

Bombay, Jany. 22d, 1839.

No. 1.

Translation of an extract from an article published in the Bombay Chabook of the 5th January 1839.

The Ship Cavendish Bentinck, Captain Denister, which left Calcutta on the 3d December last, and arrived here on the 3d January, informs us that the Brig Catherine, Captain Pendegrass, had on board of her 50 convicts for transportation to Penang. That Brig met the Ship Cavendish Bentinck near Pigeon Island in a distressed condition. The Captain of the Cavendish Bentinck went on board the Brig Catherine, and found that all the convicts had cut off their irons, and resolved to run away with the Brig. Whatever assistance was necessary was given to the Brig Catherine, and he went in her company as far as Anjenwelle, and afterwards, without any intimation to the Ship Cavendish Bentick, the Brig Catherine sailed away. Upon that the people here thought in various ways.

In that vessel there were Dady, Jemsa, and Bazen prisoners, with Darashaw.

Since writing the above, we had information, from a man belonging to the Cavendish Bentinck, that this rebellion took place by those four Parsee convicts, who had been, by the favour of the Captain, free from irons; that they opened a large carpenters, chest of tools which they had, and, with the assistance of a screw, with these tools they broke off the irons of the other 56 convicts; and that they were the ringleaders in that mutiny.

No. 2.

F. N. PENDEGRASS, ESQ.
Commander of the Brig Catherine.

SIR—It having been asserted, in the account given in the *Chabook* paper of the 5th January, instant, of the mutiny which took place on board the Ship Catherine of which you are in command, that the Parsee convicts were the principal promoters and most violent actor on that occasion, I should feel much obliged by you informing us if such were the case, and, if it will not be too much trouble, by your given us a brief account of the mutiny, and its supposed cause and origin:

I remain, Sir, yours very obediently,
P. M.
E. J. J.

Bombay, 15th January, 1839.

No. 3.

PESTONJEE MANAKJEE. Esq.

SIR—In reply to your's of the 15th Instant, with regard to the mutiny amongst the convicts which took place on board the Brig Catherine, I am happy, and I believe I may safely say, that the four Parsee convicts where in no way concerned, they having been of great service to me in securing the other felons on the discovery of the conspiracy; so that I think you may contradict the assertion which appeared in the *Chabook* paper.

I remain, your's obediently.
F. N. PENDYGRASS.

Bombay, 16th January, 1839.

No. 4.

We do certify that Dadaboy Sorabjee, Jamsetjee Dodaboy, and Bezenjee Dadaboy, behaved themselves to our entire satisfaction while on board the Brig Catherine as convicts both in regard to being quiet and civil on board, as also in giving assistance against the mutiny raised by the other convicts while on the voyage to Singapore and Penang

J. H. HUMPHRIES *Mate*
W. N. THOMPSON *2d Mate.*

Bombay, 16th January, 1839.

REPORT ON THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

To W. S. BOYD, Esq.
Secretary to Government in the General Department.

SIR,—On the 27th of August last, I had the honor of addressing you, along with a report on the Supplementary College School, and other new arrangements, proposedd by the Council of the Elphinstone, College and sanctione by Government in the Chief Secretary's letter of the 28th o November 1837. The success of this school, instituted with a view of qualifying pupils for the Professors' Classes, was, after an experiment of four months, such as was highly gratifying to the Council, and creditable to the head Master Ball Gungadhur Shahstree, who continues, with much zeal, to devote his talents and energies to education, as illustrated in the accompanying examinination report of his pupils, which has been laid before the Council.

The Honorable the President and Council of the College trust that the result of the present report from the Sub-Committee will be satisfactory to the Government, as it indicates an increasing taste, among the Native population, for obtaining an acquaintance with the higher branches of science and literature, and proves, that the obstacles which have hitherto prevented the success of collegiate education are about to be overcome.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, in sanctioning an annual grant to the Elphinstone College, under the authority of this Government, have, in the 6th paragraph of their public letter to Bengal, dated the 20th September 1830, expressed such clear and liberal views, that the College Council have adopted them on the subject of collegiate education, viz. "we wish you to be fully assured not only of our anxiety that the judicial offices "to which natives are at present eligible, should be properly filled, but of our earnest wish and hope to see "them qualified for situations of higher importance and "trust. There is no point of view in which we look with "greater interest at the exertions you are now making, "for the instruction of the natives, than as being calculated to raise up a class of persons qualified by their "intelligence and morality, for high employments in the "civil administration of India. As the means of bringing about this most desirable object we rely chiefly on "their becoming, through a familiarity with European "Literature and science, imbued with the ideas and "feelings of civilized Europe.

I am desired, by the Honorable the President and Council of the Elphinistone College, to express their opinion, that, where education is encouraged and instruction communicated, under Government contributions, it is desirable that the nature of the instruction should be such as tends to some definite end and public usefulness, though it would not become them to counsel Government how such may be best accomplished. The Council, however, beg leave to draw the attention of Government to the judicious course of instruction proposed for his pupils by the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and to point out that Physical Geography, in connexion with statistics and the productions of this country, will be of great utility to students from the College who may be employed in the Revenue Department. In the event of a Medical School being established, at the Presidency, the preliminary knowledge of Chemistry, taught to the pupils of the Native Education Society, will be equally available for usefulness.

The Council of the College trust that the difficulties of the institution are nearly at an end, and that the native community are awakening to the advantage of an education superior to mere practical acquirement but in their opinion, the general poverty of Native youths, and the present state of society render necessary the establishment of scholarships, a measure which is approved of by the enlightened founder of the institution. and is not to be condemned for reasons against it drawn from the state of Society, between which and the Native community of this country little parity of circumstances exists.

In conclusion I beg leave to report, for the information of Government, that the Council of the College have ordered the printing of a Grammar, in English and Hindoostanee, by that zealous friend of Native education Mohammed Ibrahim Meckba, Esq. and that there are still nine scholarships to be filled up, two of fifty rupees one of forty, and six of twenty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAMES BIRD,
Secretary College Council.

ELPHINISTONE COLLEGE ROOMS:
Bombay, 21st January, 1839.

Result of three days. examination of nine Pupils who on the 10th January 1839 *presented themselves as Candidates for the vacant Scholarships in the Elphinistone College.*

NAMES.	Proficiency in different departments. Algebra.	Geometry.	Marathee and General History.	Geography.	Translation.	Chemistry.	REMARKS.
Narayan Dinanath...	3	3	1	3	„	2	West scholars fom the Native Education Society School.
Merwanjee Dadabhoy	4	8	3	2	„	1	
Eknath Govindjee....	1	4	2	5	„	3	
Vidadri Sadasan.....	5	5	4	1	„	„	Educated in the Madras Presidency.
Raghoonath Narayan..	2	1	5	4	2	„	From the College school and now a pupil there not elected.
Purshootum Kessow..	8	2	„	7	3	„	Not elected.
Wassodeo Narayan...	7	9	„	8	1	„	
Raghoba Pandoorung.	9	7	6	9	4	„	
Narayan Waman Rao.	6	6	„	6	5	„	

(Signed.) JAMES BIRD,
Secy. Elphinstone College.

Report by the Sub-Committee of the Elphinstone College, on the Examination of Candidates for the Vacant Scholarships.

The Elphinstone College Council having appointed the 10th Instant for the Examination of Candidates to vacant Scholarships, nine Pupils presented themselves for Examination.

Three of these had been West Scholars in the Native Education Society, two of whom had been lately employed in the School as Teachers, and one had been in the Native Education Society which he had left; one Vedadri Sadasam, had been educated in the Madras Presidency, and the remaining five are now in the College School.

The Sub-Committee, assisted by the Reverend Dr, Stevenson, Mr. Eisdale, and Dr. Brenan, proceeded to examine the canditates in Geography, Mahratta, English and General History, English Composition, Algebra and Geometry. The Candidates from the Native Education Society having requested to be examined in Chemistry, Anatomy, and in some branches of Mathematics not yet commonly taught, the Sub-Committee requested Dr, Brenan to examine them on the first of these subjects in their presence, which he kindly consented to do.

The result of three days' strict examination has been to recommend to the Council, Narayen Dinanath for a Scholarship of Rupees Forty; Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Vedadri Sadasan, Eknath Gowindjee, for Scholarship of Rupees Thirty.

Although a Scholarship of Forty Rupees is a high award for the first of the three years, yet it was considered that the great general intelligence which Narayen Dinanath shewed, throughout the examination, and his accurate knowledge of the English Language, gave him a claim superior to the other two Candidates, Merwanje Dadabhoy and Eknath Govindjee, from the Native Education Society, while the knowledge of Chemistry, which all three had acquired, was unanimously considered as entitling them to more than the lowest Scolarship. With regard to Mensuration and Navigation, in which they desired also to be examined, Mr. Orlebar did not consider it necessary to examine them, as he did not think that the knowledge of Mathematics there implied would entitle them to any higher Scholarship, and with the exception of Eknath Govindjee, the Mathematical examination shewed that pupils had of late much neglected this branch and had never been far advanced.

The general knowledge shewn by Vedari Sadasan is very creditable to his Matser, Mr. Roberts, and the Sub-Committee felt great pleasure in recommending to the honor of a Scholarship the son of a Hindoo Gentleman, who has brought him so great a distance and separated him from his friends, that he might have the advantage of an English education in those higher braches of knowledge which will enable him to take a respectable position in Society and fit him for intercourse with European Gentleman.

The four pupils from the College School could scarcely be considered Candidates, as they had not yet come up to the minumum standard in all respects, and did not attend at their own wish but at the request of the head Master, who thought that the examination would be beneficial to them. The examination however which was passed by Ragonath Narayen, was generally so creditable, and more particularly in Geometry and Algebra, that although the Sub Committee did not think it right to recommend him to a Scholarship, on account of his not having yet completed what is proposed to be learnt in the School, yet they feel that they ought to recommend him for a present of useful books, as encouragement and reward.

The three Scholars who were elected by the College Council last year, were also brought before the Sub-Committee. They were examined minutely, viva voce, in History; and the opinion formed by the gentlemen who examined them, was that Sacharam Ball Krishna was superior to the other two; that Waman Ras Trimbuck was very good, but that Bhao Wittul was much inferior to both. It was remarked by Professor Orlebar, that Bhao Wittul had made a study of History an excuse for the little attention which he had paid on his classes; and also that the greater part of the information which the other two appeared to possess, must have been acquired in their leisure hours, as they had but imperfect assistance since the departure of Professor Harkness.

They were also examined on paper in Mathematics and Physical Geography, which they had been studying in the Physical Class, in both of which Waman Rao Trinback was much superior to others.

The result of this examination and the account which Mr. Orlebar gave of past attention to their studies is to recommend Waman Rao Trimback for promotion to a Scholarship of forty Rupees and of Saccharam Bal Krisna to one of Thirty Rupees.

(Signed) A. B. ORLEBAR, A. B.,
President Sub Committee.

To the Honorable the President and Council of the Elphinstone College.

GENTLEMEN,—It may be serviceable to my Pupils, if I state the oppinion which I have formed of their progress and it may be satistactory to you that I should give a written account of what they have been taught, and the course of instruction proposed for them and our additional scholars entered in the College Class for the present Session. I therefore beg leave to inform you that,

1st. Waman Rao Trimback has been pursuing his Mathematical studies with zeal and success. He has now made himself throughly acquainted with all the differential calculus, and the investigation of curves, as well as with the elements of the integral calculus. He has continued his studies in Mechanics, and has made himself well acquainted with all that part of Dynamics which has relation to the motion of points, and consequently to the elements of Physical Astronomy. He has commenced, although he has not yet made much progress in Optics. I consider his mathematical genius and attainments to be such that he would even now obtain very high honours in any of our Universities. His knowledge of general physcis is extensive, and, in the course of my Lectures on Physical Geography he has acquainted himself with the elements of Mineralogy, Geology and other branches of knowledge, which are more or less necessary to that Science. He has also learnt the French language sufficiently well to understand a mathematical or scientific work. His general conduct also been exceedingly good.

2nd. Saccharam Bal Krishna has been studying Trigonometry, and the elements of the differential calculus so far as to be sble to calcutate Logerithms and Trigonometrical tables; and also Astronomical instruments. He makes very respectable progress in Mathematics, but I have not turned his attention so much to them as to Physical Geography, in which his acquirements are respectable. He has also been attending lectures elsewhere, which I consider to be highly creditable to him.

3rd. With regard to Bhao Wittul I cannot persuade him either to write down what I notice in the class, or to answer any question; and, although he sits and listens, I am unable to say what he does or what he does not know. Although I have reason to hope that he is making some progress.

In consequence of the illness of Mr. Harkness they have had but little instruction in the branches which constituted his department. I have, however, done my best for them in correcting essays and translations. They have also been reading with me on the life of Alexander the Great, one of the volumes of the Family Library, but more as a political and historical work than for the study of the English language. Saccharam Bal Krishna has been particularly attentive and I have also been much pleased with Waman Rao.

With respect to the present year, I hope to adhere to the subjects of instruction taught during the past; that is to give to each of the Scholars a Mathematical course, and also one on Physical Geography as the basis of statistics. But I propose also to give once a week a short Lecture on the history of some branch of Mathematical or Physical Science. I do not yet feel that I am sufficiently experienced in the Country or known with sufficient accuracy what has been and what may be done, to state with confidence what the detail of my Lectures should be. However desirable this may be, I must be content at present with stating the general nature of the instruction I propose giving, and this I am now able to do with some degree of hope that I may obtain a successful result.

The number of Free Scholars who attend me still continue very few and are not at all regular.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) ARTHUR BEDFORD ORLEBAR,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Elphinstone College Rooms,
Bombay, 21st Jan. 1839.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) JAMES BIRD,
Secretary to Elphinstone College Council.

HIGH WATER TABLE 29TH JANUARY. 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday.....	11 1	10 21
Wednesday.....	11 41	0 1

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS (SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.)

Major E. W. Jones, 3d Regt. N. I.....	Rs	30	0 0
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Total amount of Subscriptions Recorded..	Rs	14,860	2 0
Total amount of Subscriptions Received..	Rs	6,501	6 0

N. H. THORNBURY.—*Secretary*
Bombay F. R. F. Office, 28th Jan. 1839.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26. Assist. Surgeon J. Doig, Staff from Belgaum.
Do. do. Capt. Harris, Engineers from Ditto.
Do 27. Lieut. Ashworth, N. V. Battn. from Nugger.
Do. 25. Assist. Surgeon W. R. Williams, from Gulph of Persia.
Do. 27. Lieut. Turnbull, Artillery from Malligaum.
Do. do. Captain Farquharson, Artillery from Ahmednugger.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26. Bt. Captain G. C. Stockley, Staff from Belgaum,
Do. 27. Ensign Frek. Fanning, 9th Regt, N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Do. 25. Col. Jervis, Engineers to Poonah.
Do. 28. Lieut. Ashworth, N. V. Battn. to Dapoolie.
Do. do. Lieut. Whichelo, Staff to Scinde.
Do. do. Ensign T. S. Barr. 7th Regt. N. I. to Mhow.
Do. do. Lieut. Vincent, 13th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Do. do. Lieut. Peeedy, Staff, to Scinde.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Belgaum on the 23nd Inst. by the Revd. M. Davies William B. Hawkins Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, Nephew of Sir J. Hawkins Whitshed Bart. to Elizabeth Mary eldest daughter of Colonel Rd. England of her Majestys 41st Regiment Commanding the Station.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26th.—The East India Company's Steamer Semiramis, Lieut. J. P. Porter Comng. from Huramjee 23d January 10 A. M.

Passengers.—Captain Birch 5th Regt. Bengal N. I. and six servants.

Do. do.—The East India Company's Brig Taptee, Lieut. J. H. Buckler, in charge from River Indus 24rd January 1839.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25th.—The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe, Esq. Commr to Scinde.

Do. do.—Ship Syden, A. Melbye, Master, to Indus.

Passengers.—9 Military Officers.

Do. do.—Barque Clydesdale, C. E. Davies, Master to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Robert Christian Esq. James Small Esq.

Do. 25th.—John Marsh, John Hawkins, Master to China, and Singapoor.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Ship Hastings, Margaret, Nurbuda, and Taptee.

East India Company's Steamer Semiramis.

MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS.

Brig Tauze and Barque Discovery at Mazagon, Grab Hamody at C. I. Phatel Bhurry, Regia Benhaven, Ruby, Pieno, Hamido, Slains Castle, Urania, Hero, Elora, Ceylon Government, Barque Wellington, Sir Herbert Compton, Pyeu Boun, Emily Jane, Shaw Allum, Lord Castlereagh, Sir Edward Paget, Hawk, Charles Grant, Ennaad, Lady East, Coll Newall, Lowjee Family, Aurora, Louisa, La-Prevoyante, Joseph, Hellas, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Cornubia, Cambridge, Balfour, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Narbudah, Lady Feversham, Duchess of Clarence, Stalkartt, Eamont, Adelaide, Caledonia, Cavendish Bentinck, Lancaster, Jane, Scaleby Castle, Berkshire, Sythree Bye, Catherine, City of Poonah, Hanah, Emigrant, Charlotte, Muhamoody Saudany, Dowlutt, Savoy, Hydroose, Benares, Swallow, Fort William, Calcutta and Allalive.

ARAB Ship Tauze.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 29th JANUARY, 1839.

The *Semiramis* with the *Taptee* in tow reached Bombay from the Indus on Saturday last, but brings no intelligence of moment beyond the confirmation of the rumour that the Ameers were still determined in opposing the advance of Sir John Keane, and that an *ultimatum* had been conveyed to Hydrabad.

We received yesterday some letters from the Island of *Karrack*, which arrived by the *Fortfield* on the 27th instant. There have appeared in the different papers on this side of India one or two articles descriptive of the Island of *Karrack*, but as the letter, an extract from which we subjoin, refers to the commercial importance of the place, and is from a person who is well able to appreciate it's advantages we are glad to transfer it to our columns. That the Dutch and the Portuguese fixed upon it's site as a commercial emporium, is sufficient to win the attention of political men to the propriety or expediency of having a permanent footing in this trifling appendage of the Persian Empire; and that the commerce of both nations, in the Gulf, declined on their being deprived of the Island adds weighty confirmation to our correspondent's statement of it's commercial importance. In point of salubrity also, the Island is desirable, since the time it has now been occupied affords some data from which to judge of it's sanatary condition. The troops stationed in the Island appear to be as healthy as troops serving in England, which is a circumstance of extreme importance when it is considered how severely our sailors and residents suffer at other stations in the Gulf.

"For some time past there has been from its occupation by the force under Col. Sherriff a sort of interest taken in the Island, of Karagh, but it has surprised me that the utility of the Island, except so far as this force was concerned, should not have been brought under discussion and if the following should by you be thought worthy of insertion in your Paper it is at your service.

The Island of Karagh or Karrach is thirty four Nautic miles N. W. by W. from Bushire and about twenty one north from the Persian coast, it is about twelve or thirteen nautic miles in circumference, being rather of an acute triangular shape, the point of the triangle being to the north, from this in a line nearly along the West Side it is hilly and the land irregular, but the N. W. side as well as the eastern is low land with good soil, this I consider to embrace more than three fifths of the whole Island. It is capable of producing all sorts of European and most tropical Vegetables, and Barley and Wheat grow in perfection. The whole of the plains have excellent water at fifteen to twenty feet from the surface, and it is healthy in the extreme, I believe eight or ten to be the greatest number of sick in Hospital during the wet season even up to this time (end of December) so far as the native are concerned, there have been about twenty Europeans, in 340 including officers, and most of these old men and who landed from a crowded ship in wet and stormy weather. Having given you an outline of the Island and it's capabilities I will speak of its anchorage for shipping—from the latter end of March to the beginning of October, or nearly seven months of the year, the eastern anchorage is at all times safe and landing easy, during the other months it becomes necessary on a S. Er. setting in to shift round to the N. W. side of the Island while it lasts, and where with the shore bearing by S. S. W. or S. W. by S. in eight fathoms you have good anchorage; returning to the eastern anchorage with the N. Wr. when Cargo &c. many be again landed. One of the E. I. C. Vessels of war have laid here almost constantly this season acting as above recommended in the changes of wind. I now will speak of the Island in at

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political and commercial point of view. First then it is always safe from attack, while there is acouple of Vessels of war in the Gulf, as no force could quit the Coast of Persia without being intercepted—secondly it's proximity to the Euphrates, only 90 miles, the same to Bushire the principal port of Persia, the same to the Boreck leading into the Chaub country as well as many of the wealthy districts of Persia, it also is near Elkatiff and Bahrain, both of which places Tourchid Pasha is now trying to annex to the Government of Mahomed Alli Pasha of Egypt. These form a few of the Political points in which Karagh becomes important. I will now proceed to it's commercial importance. First to the whole of the places abovementioned it forms a desirable depot for merchandise. The insalubrity of climate has long been a drawback to European Capital being advanced in a trade, which annually takes off several hundred thousand pounds of European goods. The proved healthy state of Karagh at all times, removes this obstacle, and if the British merchants established depots for British Manufactures at this Island, Merchants from Bagdat, Messipotamia and other countries of the Euphrates and Tigris as well as those from Persia would flock to the mart. It is well known that every year specie to the amount of ten to twenty Lacs of Rupees is carried down by Merchants or sent to Bombay to puchase goods, more than treble this sum would reach Karagh for the same purpose, as the merchants of the interior of Persia and other countries in this part of the world are now obliged to buy at third and fourth hands, and also goods that come from Russia would purchase from a certain depot if established, I feel no doubt; and I know the people well, there would be an increasing demand for English goods if this point was established. The few Native Merchants of Bushire who monopolize this trade dread our getting Karagh as our depot, as their monopoly would be at an end. These few facts are worth the notice of the mercantile world. While the Dutch had Karagh they nearly drove all other parties out of the market; when they lost Karagh, all their trading residencies and factories were quickly given up; the same remark applies to the Portuguese, for when they lost their Island depot their commerce in the Gulf ended. With such an opening for trade and with such Political importance, our Government ought to get Karagh either by purchase or cession from the Persians, when make it a free port, and in two years it will become as important to Persia and Turkish Arabia as Singapore is to Siam, Cochin China and the Malay Islands and Peninsular.

A Force of two hundred men and a detail of Artillery is all that would be needful for it's occupation, the Citadel built by the Dutch might be made, with a little expence and a few Guns, every thing that could be required beyond a Martella Tower or two to the S. W. for fortifying the Island, and it being the Rendezvous of the I. N. Squadron nothing could be wanted for protection of Commerce.

Yours, &c.—A. D. G.

The following extract also contains some particulars of interest. "It is a great pity that there is not in the Gulf, a power with such sufficient weight to restrain the perpetual and depopulating conflicts of the Arab Chiefs with each other.

Bushire. 29th Dec. 1838.

"Since I wrote you from Karagh little has occurred, but I will give you all our news; all is quiet as far as we can learn in Persia, the King is at Tehran and negociations now the Ramzan is over will go on at Kerragh. The Troops enjoy the best health, but the temporary buildings suffered much in the late storm which lasted nearly five days, and more rain fell than has ever been known by the oldest men on the Island. Most of the officers houses, being built of mud and stone and in an unfinished state, suffered, some fell partly down;—one which had built over a well and had half above and half below ground, was laid flat, the water rose below and the water fell above, and down came the house barely allowing the owner and a friend (it was night) to get clear off. All is now getting right again, supplies are in tolerable quantities, though little can be had from Bushire owing to the people fearing a famine and getting the Government to prevent exportation. The price of things there is doubled and in some trebled. A war between Essai bin Tareef, a chief from Bahrain settled at Abothubbe, and Abdoolah bin Ahmed chief of Bahrain is carrying on, within a certain line fixed for fighting by the Resident and Government. The Clive, company's Sloop of war, has at present the Bushire station, the Commodore in the Tigris is going to Kerragh to prepare for the people &c. from Bassadore, that place for the last year being more unhealthy than ever, only twenty eight men belonging to the station and more than half being laid up with fever; while in a force of about one thousand men at Karagh about twenty five is the number in hospital and few of them seriously ill. The Elphinstone we hear is destined to look after the fighting Arabs to keep them within the bounds, the Naval squadron has full work on their hands, and report says the Commodore don't allow them to sleep too long of a morning."

We have received some intelligence from the Gulf which is of strong interest if true, and we ourselves place much reliance on it's authenticity considering the source from which it is derived. It is information which puts to rest the probability of Persian intervention in the struggle about to commence in Affghanistan, and is decisive also we think on the policy of Russia. We had thought it possible, although not very probable, that Russia would have blustered and swaggered much, and although we did not think she would venture upon a movement beyond the Caspian, we speculated that she would increase the number of her agents at *Herat* and do her best to raise up enemies against us. The news which has reached us is of a contrary complexion, and we find that the Shah of Persia has set himself down peaceably at Tehran, and that *all is quiet* among the Iranees. The *rest of* the news which has travelled to Bombay, with which our correspondent supplies us, is that the Russians have recalled from Persia Count Simonitch their Ambassador and all the Mission, and that a general opinion prevails among our residents in Persia that Russia will disown entirely and unequivocally the acts of her agents. As a preparatory step to this, it is said, that the removal of the Russian Ambassador and of the Mission was determined on and, in the place of the former, Colonel Du Hamel, who we believe is a man of note has been appointed to represent the Emperor with the Persian Authorities. This is if true the most important intelligence which has yet been received from the Gulf, and would lead us to believe that after all there will be but little fighting either in Scinde or in Afghanistan. It is possible still that the Ameers, amused with the promises of Russia, and Dost Mahomed, not having received intelligence from Persia of the change in the diplomatic arrangements at Tehran, may try a little manœuvring and skirmishing for the purpose of better terms, but we opine that submission will be the order of things, notwithstanding all the menaces which have descended from the Ghauts of Candahar and Cabool. Notwithstanding this favorable aspect of affairs we apprehend that our army will not stop short of Herat, and that we shall not let slip the opportunity of establishing a permanent footing in a place which still may according to the current of authority be used so disadvantageously for us by a hostile force.

Sir Alexander Burnes appears to have exerted himself successfully at Shikarpore, having managed from the accounts received to have engrossed there a great abundance of supplies which will serve to recruit the Bengal and Bombay army on them junction. Some speculation has been hazarded on the probability of the hostility of one of the Ameers compelling Sir Alexander Burnes to make a retrograde movement, before the Army reaches Shikarpore; if so, we may ask what will become of the supplies?

The Camp of the Governor General recrossed the Sutledge on the 9th instant, and we believe His Excellency is now on his way to Agra and Delhi. As the intelligence of the severe illness of Runjeet Singh is now confirmed and his life hangs upon a thread, we should suppose His Excellency will not travel too rapidly from that country, where his presence might be required again, to carry into effect the treaty lately concluded on the subject of the Maharajah's heir. The force however which has it's *inclination* towards the Punjaub will take care at all events that nothing happens to disturb the Maharajah's wishes in the event of his decease. The reports from the North-Westward speak confidently of the establishment of ports on the Indus and that Steamers will ply regularly up and down that noble river. This Steam navigation of the Indus when once well established must be of infinite benefit to this side of India, and will doubtless give the *third* Presidency a huge lift.

Although Sir Henry Fane fully relinquished the helm of affairs entirely took leave of the Army and embarked for the purpose of reaching Bombay, having closed his career in a valeditory address to the troops, we still find him in command as before at Bhawulpore, and presenting and receiving presents from the Khan of that *desert enclosed City*. The changed complexion of affairs and the intelligence we have from Scinde led us to surmise such would be the case, and that when opposition was expected Sir Henry Fane would repent of his leave taking. Yet have we seen no Government proclamation again confiding to him the command of that army, which he had *sponte suâ* quitted, and such we suppose to be a preliminary step to his taking a further interest in it's military operations. We hear certainly by the last overland packet that Sir Henry Fane had been solicited to continue in command of the army; but as this request could not have reached Scinde at the date of the departure of our news from it, we must suppose that Sir Henry Fane retained the power of revocation in his own hands.

Our extracts relating to the marching of the Army upon Shikarpore shew that the country through which it is moving had not been well scrutinised previous to the march of the Army, as is to be collected from the circumstance of strings of Camels being employed to carry fuel through a jungle and forest country for fear the *Khana* of *our men* might suffer by the lack. This is certainly rather a rich exposition of the manner in which matters have been got up, and evinces, if nothing else, *extreme* foresight on the part of the presiding geniuses. *Coals to Newcastle* it has been observed is nothing to this, and so we think, when the movement of the Bombay force is paralysed by the want of the very camels which are trudging in the other direction under their useless burdens upon Shikarpore.

A good deal has been lately said on the quantity of desertions which prevailed in the contingent of Shah Sooja, but by the letter of a correspondent in the *Englishman* it appears that the defections have been greatly exaggerated, and that the several Regiments are still all at their proper complement while some are much stronger than their required number.

The accounts received from China have still a sombre complexion and the news by the *Castle Huntly* will add only to the excitement in the bazaar and the consequent depression of prices. The Chinese it appears have at length taken to another course for the repression of the opium trade, and have strangled a poor victim to satisfy the late imperial *Edict*, breathing death against those who should fail to comply with it's injunctions. To render the execution more revolting and more painful to the British residents, the Chinese Authorities determined to execute the criminal in front of the foreign factories, which led to remonstrances on the part of some English gentlemen, and was the cause of a riot in which the British and other merchants were insulted and their property slightly injured. The remonstrances of our countrymen had the effect of inducing the Chinese Officers to remove the person, upon whose death they resolved, to a distance from the factories; but we regret that he was carried to a short distance only and there executed. It is impossible for us to predicate what further sternness and sanguinary brutality of purpose the Chinese authorities may yet evince, but that they should have so promptly enforced the late law by the death of an offender against it, would seem to demonstrate that they had at length determined to proceed to extremities. The circumstance of this man's death, and the glaring and insulting manner in which it was attempted to be carried into effect under the windows of the foreign factories, has thrown considerable gloom over the prospect of the Trade. At the date of the accounts Opium was at 400 dollars only, and even at this reduced price no bidders were forthcoming. We shall look for further news with much interest as it may serve to establish whether the single execution was *in terrorem*, and whether the Chinese intended to prosecute further their bloody tragedies.

We have received an account of the half-yearly meeting of the members of the Union Bank at Calcutta, which still prospers swimmingly notwithstanding it's late large increase of Capital. The meeting came to the resolution of declaring a dividend at the rate of eleven per cent, dividing therefore 55 rupees as the half year's benefit upon the 1,000 rupee share.

We observe that a Police for the Calcutta provinces is at length beginning to attract the attention of the Court of Directors and Supreme Government, and it is to be hoped the measures under contemplation will be extended to this Presidency; which throughout the whole of our districts, displays a want of protection, of system, and of every thing but the name of a police, such as is lamentable to witness in a country which has now for so many years enjoyed the protection of British rule. We understood that our present Superintendent, Captain Shortt, submitted to Sir Robert Grant in 1835 the outline of a plan for introducing gradually one uniform and connected system of Police applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency, and although our late Governor was pleased to express high approbation of the measures suggestad we have not heard that any farther good resulted from their proposal.

At half past four this morning we were informed that a Buggalow accidently took fire in the Harbour; the particulars of which cannot at present be ascertained—the vessel was still burning as our Paper went to Press.

MADRAS HERALD.—JAN. 19.

The Wellington.—The Hon. Mr. Sullivan we understand proceeded on board the *Wellington* on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, and returned again immediately in the *State Boat*.

Captain Liddell embarked shortly after, and the Vessel being hove short with all sail set ready to trip her anchor, got under weigh and stood out to sea about 10 miles. The Ship was then put about, when about 30 persons consisting of the Passengers and their friends sat down to an excellent Champaigne Tiffin.

About 4 P. M. the Vessel reached the anchorage again, picked up the other Passengers, sailed past the Domes and hove to disembark the visitors.

Until the last two voyages, the *Wellington* used to sail at sun-set instead of the middle of the day; the alteration is decidedly an improvement and reflects credit upon Captain Liddell's judgment, as it not only gives Passengers time to, settle themselves, but their friends an opportunity to get on shore before dark.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—JAN. 14.

We have letters from the leading column of the Army of the Indus, which, as our readers will remember, comprises the cavalry and the general staff. The column was at Bhadere, six marches from Bhawulpore, and, on the whole, matters had proceeded smoothly enough. We present an extract from one of our letters, and invite our readers' admiration of the exquisite arrangements and foresight which have led to the sending *fuel* to *forests*!—Coals to Newcastle is nothing after this:—

'The dawks are so irregular, there is scarcely any private communication between the Brigades, and we are absolutely out of the world as respects news. The country through which we have passed, is quite equal, as respects soil, wood, and water, to that between Kurnaul and Ferozepore; and the absurdity, the worse than absurdity, is witnessed daily on the line of march of *many camels, laden with wood, travelling through a fine jungle, which could afford fuel for any army at a time that great distress is experienced for want of carriage cattle*, and our camp followers kept in constant dread of starvation, so that many more have deserted, and many are only waiting their opportunity. There will assuredly be a grand bolt from Buhawulpore. They cannot now get back, because they would be seized by the rear columns; but from Buhawulpore they will cut across the desert to Hissar, which is quite practicable. Your friend Sir Willoughby is getting on famously, and will, I think, do all that may lay in this power to allay or dispel that feeling of disgust, which the stern uncompromising orders issued at the commencement of this business occasioned, and which threw a gloom over this enterprise quite unlike the commencement of a campaign under a Hastings or a Lake; who instead of *threats* and a *strong hand*, put forth *assistance* with a *liberal one*. *Then* every man felt that he could look up to his Chief as to a friend, who would help him if he could, and who would rather look to his good qualities than understandingly pursue a slight offence. *Mais nous avons change tout cela*, and the sooner we change back again the better. The general opinion now is, that we shall certainly go on to Candahar, and probably summer at Ghiznee, unless Candahar gives us more to do than we expect. I hear it is not thought practicable to form a bridge of boats in which case the army will be long crossing, and many accidents may be looked for, particularly among the cavalry and camels; but that is unavoidable, and I believe Government would have spared no expence to form a bridge. Col. Duffin of the 2d cavalry, has, we hear, been seriously ill ever since he left Ferozepore. He has been put into a boat on the sutlege.'

We may add to the foregoing that the sources of intelligence open to us in quarters *beyond* Bhawulpore, assure as of the strong probability—amounting almost to a certainty—of hostile opposition being offered to the advance of the troops by the barbarians of Scinde. 'Indeed,' says our correspondent, 'I should not wonder if Sir John Keane's bayonets are already into them.' This latter is of course mere conjecture—and not borne out by facts as yet—but it shews the impression upon the writers's mind, and scarcely any one has better opportunities than he has of judging. It is true that negociations have taken place with the Ameers, and that they have appeared to succumb but treaties with them are no better than waste paper, when they are 'i' the vein' for an outrage or a skrimmage.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JANUARY 15.

We are given to understand that Government have most liberally rewarded the crew of the Floating Light at the Sand heads, for their exertions in saving a part of the survivors of the unfortunate *Protector*—the whole of the crew have each received a month's pay as their reward, the lascar who exerted himself so much and pulled the survivors on board, has had bestowed on him a gold medal and promotion—and the European Officers have received a letter of thanks from the Government, for the great assistance they afforded.

The General Half Yearly Meeting of Proprietors was held this day at the Union Bank, for the inspection of accounts and transaction of general business, and was numerously attended.

R. WALKER, Esq. was requested to take the CHAIR.

The acting Secretary having read his Report of the Bank's transactions for the Half Year, from 1st July to 31st December, 1838, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by Mr. Vint, and seconded by Mr. Shaw,—That the Secretary's Report just read, be approved and published.

Moved by Mr. A. F. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Trebeck,—That the accounts now submitted are approved and passed by this Meeting, and that the books be closed accordingly.

Moved by Mr. J. W. Cragg, and seconded by Mr. K. R. Mackenzie,—That a Half Yearly dividend at the rate of Ten per Cent. or Co.'s Rs. 50 per share be now declared.

Moved by Mr. H. M. Parker, and seconded by Mr. T. Dickens,—That the Resolution to divide Ten per Cent. be reconsidered by this Meeting.

Mr. Bagshaw moved, and seconded by Mr. J. W. Cragg,—That the original Resolution to divide Ten per Cent. should stand.

To which Mr. H. M. Parker moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. T. Dickens,—That the dividend be Eleven per Cent.,—this was carried by a large majority.

The Meeting was then made Special for the purpose of considering certain alterations in the Bank Deed, proposed by the Directors, and also for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the new rules regarding the Shares and Dividends of Proprietors in England, approved of at the Special General Meeting of 15th December, when it was moved by Colonel Young, and seconded by Mr. Parker,—That the same be confirmed.

Moved by Colonel Young, and second by Mr. Bagshaw,—That the proposed alterations in the Deed be printed, and that a Meeting be called specially for the purpose of considering the same.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Meeting separated.

The following is the Report alluded to above:—

REPORT,

By the Acting Secretary of the transactions of the Union Bank, for the Half Year, from 1st July to 31st December, 1838.

I have to congratulate the Proprietors, on the prosperity which continues to attend the transactions of the Bank. The Accounts on the table, consisting of the Trustees' account, Balance sheet, and a statement of Profit and Loss exhibit a full and satisfactory view of its operations, for the last Half Year. However, although during that period, a larger business has been done, yet in consequence of the necessary reductions made in the rates of discount, and the division of profits over a doubled number of Shares, the dividend is less than it has been for several preceding years.

The net amount of profit realized for that period is.....	Co's. Rs.	3,21,990	14 7
And the undivided Surplus of previous half year,.....		22,613	12 9
Give Co.'s Rs.		3,44,604	11 4

which divided on a paid up Capital of Co.'s Rs. 71,32,676, affords a dividend of ten per cent. (which is the same rate now paying by the Bank of Bengal) leaving a reserved Fund of Co.'s Rs. 31,902-1-0. Eleven per cent might now be divided, leaving a small surplus of Rs. 631; but the Directors recommended a dividend of ten per cent or fifty (50) Co.'s Rs. per share, to be made at present.

The whole of the augmented capital of January 1838 has been taken up—and of the forty lacks declared in July last, little more than eight lacks remain unpaid; which amount is applicable principally to distant Proprietors, who have been allowed sufficient time for completing their contributions.

A considerable encrease has taken place in the number of Proprietors who now amount to four hundred and ten.

It is satisfactory to observe, that the circulation of the notes of the Bank as become more extended; the highest amount during the last half year being 6,08,884 and the lowest 3,06,192.

The Directors have appointed Mr. G. S. Dick to the Office of the Bank's Agent at Mirzapore, and will forthwith make the necessary arrangements for his proceeding thither.

JOHN STORM, *Acting Secretary U. Bank.*
15th January, 1839.

HURKARU.—JANUARY, 15.

MILITARY.—ARMY OF THE INDUS.—Our private advices inform us, that on the 22d December the Force under Sir. Willoughby Cotton was getting on very well indeed. The desert was on the left hand and the Sutledge very close on the right; plenty of supplies (fully for six months) and more provisions in daily expectation from Moultan, Bhawulpore, &c. &c. The Chief at the latter place was at first inclined to be restive but had become alarmed on learning that Brigade after Brigade was marching down upon him. The force expected to be at Bhawulpore by the 31st, and was to push on immediately to Shikarpore, where it would meet the Bombay Troops and proceed with them to Kandahar and Cabool. There appeared to be every certainty, that posts would be established on the Indus, and that steamers would be regularly plying up that river. The Shah's troops were at Bhawulpore on the 22d, and our Cavalry Brigade one day in advance of our Infantry. The Force halted a week on Sunday.

From a letter from the camp of the Governor General at Lahore, we understand, that one of the Brass Howitzers, already noticed in our paper as having been recently presented to Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing, has become perfectly unserviceable by an imprudent attempt to work the gun without the aid of regular artillery-men; and that orders have been issued for another Howitzer being cast in the Foundery to replace it. The Howitzer it appears had been flawed by the joining of a spunge staff, while the piece was being scaled previous to the firing of a salute; and that on attempting to get rid of the staff by discharging the gun such injury was done by the iron work attached to it as to render the gun quite useless

Letters from Shah Soojah's force reached town yesterday. One of our own intelligent correspondents with that force has favored us with the following:—

"The force of His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk arrived at the capital of the Khan on the morning of the 21st December. Yesterday and to-day it has been halted and will to-morrow proceed towards Shikarpore. The hostility of the inhabitants towards the Shah has been daily becoming more apparent and we have necessarily adopted a system of the utmost vigilance to guard against and repel any attacks which might be made upon our camp or baggage, less by the Khan's immediate followers than by his predatory vassals of the desert. These sons of ungodliness have, to the amount of many hundreds, found excuses for trooping into Bhawulpoor, which is now as full as London at the coronation. The generality of these worthies are armed with sword and matchlock, and mounted on small, but hardy horses, many of which might vie in shape with the steeds of far richer soils. The remainder are mounted on their camels, or, are seen trudging across the desert leading the camels, which bear the small contribution of 'Sursuad,' (as they here term what we call 'Russud,') which is the ostensible cause of their visit to the prince. The desert tribes appear to be under but very slight, if any, control, and their known lawless habits and the very doubtful behaviour of the Khan alik rendered it prudent for us to be ever on the watch against cursory hostile attacks. Hitherto we have escaped. This town, which is extensive is surrounded by a low mud wall within which but little is visible to a passe-rby, save the tops of a musjid or the kujoor and peepul trees, which throng the town. On entering, however, a dense mass of houses and yards, some inhabited, many in ruins, meets the eye on whichever side it turns of the long, narrow, winding streets. Traversing these, crowded as they now are with inhabitants of every clime, is a matter of some difficulty. The Khan's troops are a fine body of men, I mean his Infantry, command by Captain Macpherson, which consist of young and able-bodied *Poorubeeas* or inhabitants of our own provinces; many of these will probably be soon transferred to the service of the Shah, to fill up the vacancies occasioned by desertion. Another body of the Khan's is the 'Camelry,' or 'Zamboorekchees.' These all 'Daoodpooturs' of the Khan's own tribe. They ride on camels, each of which is armed with a *jinjal* or swivel gun, carrying a pound ball. They are said to be good and serviceable troops. Thirty-one of these Zamboorees (Anglice *hornets*) have been transferred for a consideration to the Shah, and now form a part of our force. We have been in some small hopes from the exited state of the political microcosm in this part, of a rupture with the Nuwab, and that our new troops would have had an opportunity of teaching manners to the Daoodpoturs. But fate seems to have denied us this boon, as the authorities and the Khan have settled their differences at the expence of the fouj, which is most wretchedly supplied with both provisions and necessaries. Desertions are not so frequent amongst us as formerly; some few still abscond, but *we* are far from being (the European officers) *en route* for Bengal again having lost all our men, which story, we yesterday received from Head Quarters. Some of our Infantry Regiments and one Cavalry are still far above their complement, and none very far below it. We have still quite enough good men and tall to teach a leason to the best Affghan force that ever took the field. There is a report in camp, that Captain Timming's native troop of horse artillery, which has accompanied us hitherto, is to be relieved by an European troop. I think I express the hopes and wishes of our whole force, when I say, I trust this is not correct. The Europeans whould be a good addition, but we are well enough content to do our work without European aid, and the departure of the native troop would be deeply regreted by all of us. The officers have gained our esteem and regard by their kindness and good will, and the men the high approbation of all by their unfailing good conduct. Our own artillery will not, I fear, join us till late in the season. Capt. Anderson has had numerous difficulties to strive against and many still remain to be overcome. However he has industry and skill for any thing.

Our progress heretofore has on the whole been better than could have been expected. What we suffer most is, the want of forage for horses. Chuanas scarcely at all procurable. Jowar and bajra are to be had, but the

horses grow thin on them from not being used to the food. The cavalry has had many difficulties to contend with. Captain Anderson of the 2d Regt. was removed from Bareilly at the very period, when he had every prospect of recruiting succesfully. Ever since, he has been marching with horses in a week and bad state without proper food. The 1st Regt. which was principally recruited at Delhi, has been marching ever since 1st of Sept. The horses of this corps are thin, with the exception of the Loodiana levie, which had a halt of some weeks and the advantage of Captain Christie's superintendence. The next change of food will occur in a few days, when barley and chopped straw will succeed bajra and jowaree; it is to be hoped with some benefit, or gripes and indigestion will rapidly thin their numbers.

The infantry are getting on famously. In soldierly bearing and in column of march, they are like old soldeirs, and generally speaking, well affected. The 1st cavalry is, I believe, the most unfortunate, not having had more than 3 or 4 desertions from the period it was raised to the present time.

The Nuwab has just been paying his respects to His Majesty, to whom he presented a lakh of rupees, two suwaree camels, and two horses. These the Shah was pleased to accept, but not without sundry efforts to obtain 13 lakhs, arrears of tribute. His Majesty is on a very different footing now from what he was, when he last visited Bhawulpoor, on his unlucky expedition to Kabool, during which his followers plundered the whole country.

Uncertainty regarding the movements of the next half hour, seems the principal feature of our present expedition. Whether it be that the magnificoes, who rule the destinies of us small mortals cannot make up their minds whether it be that the Civil and Military functionaries do not pull together as well trained tame elephants should do: or whether it be that the gown keeps the sword in ignorance of pasing events, I am not competent to say; but certainly the uncertainty which rules us the ignorance of whether we are to halt or move on the morrow argues a wrong state of things somewhere and paralyzes the force. When we halt, the duration of such halt is unknown. If we commence repairs of accoutrement or arms, the forge is scarce heated when the order for march is promulgated. When on the contrary, we make no preparations, we are halted from day to day uncertain when we are to move. This state of things cannot long continue or the force will be little better than useloss. t

The latest news from Shikarpore seems to say, tha Sir Alexander Burnes places no confidence in the Scinde Ameers. The Chief of Hyderabad has resolved to oppose the Bombay army and doubts are entertained whether Sir Alexander will not be obliged to join us before our arrival at Shikarpore, owing to the hostility of the Khyrpoor Ameer. Having now concluded my budget, I shall wish you *au revoir*.

Camp, Bhawulpoor, 23d *Dec.* 1838.

DELHI GAZETTE.—JAN. 16.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Lieutenant Colonel A Duffin, Commanding 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, Cavalry, which melancholy event took place the 28th December. on the Sutledge off Bhawulpore, universally and deeply regretted by his Regiment, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

This casualty throws the Line promotion in the 1st Light Cavalry, promoting Major H. L. Worrall (Cadet of 1818) to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captain R. Crommelin, (Commanding 3d Local Horse) to the Majority; Lieutenant G. Fraser, to his Troops; and Cornet Valpy F. Turner to his Lieutenancy.

Extract of a lettter, dated Camp, Bhawulpore, 30th December, 1838.

The Cavalry Brigade came in yesterday, and the 1st Brigade this morning without mishap of any kind, beyond the loss of a few camels from death and desertion, and without losing a single man, to the best of my knowledge excepting poor Colonel Duffin, who died on the 28th, as his boat reached this Ghaut, and was burried in front of the standard guard of 2nd Light Cavy., this morning. Sir Alexander Burnes, in a letter to Sir Willoughby Cotton, states he has an abundance of supplies at Shikarpore, where he now is, and that every thing is going on as well as could be desired in the neighbouring States. The Nawab Bhawul Khan paid his visit to Sir Henry Fane this day at 11 o'Clock. A squadron from the Lancers and 3d Cavalry, with the Band of the former, were in attendance at His Excellency's tents, who came to them from his boats a little before that hour; shortly after which the Nawab made his appearance on horseback, accompanied by Lieutenant Mackeson, and proceeded by sixty men, clad in white, their heads adorned with what bore the appearance of round hats sans brims, bedizened with sundry ornaments of brass, the one in front representing two pea-fowls pecking at a sheaf of wheat, and the others being similarly appropriate; this body was succeeded by 60 more men, in red jackets and brownish red pajamahs, the whole armed with swords, but no matchlocks. The Commander-in-Chief received the Nawab at the tent door with a hearty shake of hands and "happy to make your acquaintance." The Country Gentlemen, to the number of eight, besides the Nawab, then took their seats on chairs to the right of their Master, who was on Sir Henry's right. They were richly and handsomely dressed in fine silk and other rich stuffs; more the costume of Turkey, it was said, than of India, and looking very well, save one strange man, who had by way of turban, what seemed to be a mould for a plum cake, gilt. The Nawab is a really fine intelligent looking man, of about 40 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches in height. The following was part of the conversation:—

Sir H. to Mr. Mackeson—"Tell him I regret the trouble he has been put to by our Troops passing through his territory, but the treacherous conduct of some, and the actual inviting of the enemies of the allies of the British Government, by others, rendered it absolutely necessary for a force to proceed by this route."

Bhawul Khan.—"I have had no trouble whatever; had I had any, the pleasure I experience this day in meeting His Lordship, amply repays me."

Sir H.—"Tell him the British Government acknowledge the kindness and attention British travellers have received from him; that it can always discriminate between those powers that shew by deed their friendship, and those who only profess it, and that I am expressing the sentiments of the Government when I say, it is their wish to be on the most friendly terms with him."

Bhawul Khan.—"His Lordship is King of the whole world, I am but a poor Zeminder, I am delighted at this meeting, & trust long to continue under the favor of the British."

Sir H.—"Now let us change from Politics, ask him if yesterday's cold was greater than is usually experienced at this season."

Bhawul Chan.—"No, it is less, but from meeting with your Lordship I neither feel cold, or any other evil; so great is any happiness."

The presents were then brought in, and lucky it is for the Nawab that there were not for miles any of our loves to pilfer the beatiful trays. One pair of very handsome red shawls, one large piece of most loyalty Dacca Muslin elegantly spotted with gold, and a border most richly worked with the same, one tray with a piece of Tartan Silk one tray with a piece of French Gauze, another containing a quantity of blue broad cloth, and two or three more. A double Barrelled Gun, and brace of Pistols completed Sir Henry's present to the Nawab, who grinned evident satisfaction at all, but forthwith put one of the Pistols into his belt, after Sir Henry shewing him the swivel ramrod the hikmut of returning which some how Sir H. did not appear to ken, for he returning it wrong. Utter now passed, and "left face" in a very commanding tone was given to the Infantry Escort, who would not however take the hint and were only ultimately induced to do so when individually shoved round by the Commanding Officer. Oh! it has been a wretched, wretched rabble, all that I have seen since leaving Kurnaul. I would conceive it an act of cruelty firing on any of them, good tatties being quite sufficient, to settle their business.

31st.—Sir Henry returned the Nawab's visit this day. We passed through Bhawulpoor, entering at the Eastern Gate. The houses are very small and shabby, chiefly of kutcha brick. The Gardens are numerous. The audience was given in a wood pillared and roofed temporary building, the roof arched and tapering in the Chinese style, the floor covered with very pretty Settrungies made at this place. The conversation partook but slightly today of the political tone, turning on sporting, &c. The Presents were 17 Trays of Stuffs that would do well for servants Pajamahs or coarse Pillow Cases, a Matchlock each to Sir H. and Sir Willoughby. 2 Horses, strong and well looking, and a very fine Hawk. A pair of tolerable Shawls were the only at all valuable articles. The Cavalry Brigade marches to-morrow, and the 1st Brigade on the following day, Wednessday the 2nd Proximo.

Extract of a letter dated Camp, 31st December, 1838.

We are getting on very well, now in the Latitude of Mittonkote!

Accounts haae been this day received from Sir Alexander Barnes that the Fort of *Bukkur has been made over to us* by the Ameer, and a treaty offensive and defensive made with him; this is a great point gained.

We shall be at Shikarpore about 15th Jany. Bad forage for Horses, the last fornight, and they are consequently falling off in condition. The Country is now improving,—Road very good all the way to this. So cold I cannot write,—we have had rain and obliged to halt. Sir Willoughby leaves Behawulpore to-morrow.

From a friend in the *Governor General's* Camp we learn the following arrangements are in contemplation. His Lordship's Camp is expected to reach Soonam, a large Town abont 40 miles S. W. of Puttiala, about the middle of the present Month, where it is said His Lordship proposes to halt for 5 or 6 days *to receive the Rajah of Puttiala, and the Neighbbouring Seik Chiefs*; on the 21st His Lordship will move via *Hissar* towards *Delhi* which City it is expected he will reach on the 9th February, & remain about a week, thence to Kurnaul and Simla.

At Soonam the Escort will break up, the 4th Regiment Light Calvalry and 21st N. I. are to proceed to their Station, Kurnaul, with the exception of a Squadrom, which will continue with His Lordship's Camp likewise 2 Guns from the Troop of Horse Artillery the remaining part of the Troop returning to Kurnaul.

The 17th Regiment to continue on Escort duty with His Lordship.

General Duncan's Division of the Army of the Indus will, it is said, break up immediately, leaving the 2d and 27th Regiments with Foot Artillery at Ferozepore. Her Majesty's 3d Buffs will return to Meerut. 2 Native Regiments and Horse Artillery go to Loodiana.

Colonel Skinner C. B., with the Head Quarters of the 1st local Horse, has we understand been directed to return to Hansi, leaving his Left wing at Ferozepore and detaching 2 Rissalahs to Loodianah.

Runjeet Singh has been severely ill and is still said to be in a very precarious way.

His Lordship's Camp recrossed the Sutledge on the 5th instant, having been a month in Runjeet Singh's Territory; the night previous, the River rose, carried away, and sunk a great part of the Bridge of Boats.

The delightful and seasonable Rain we are now getting, has we understand already lowered the price of Grain, and we doubt not and trust, further and considerable reaction will take place ere long.

CANTON.

INTENDED EXECUTION OF A CHINESE AND SERIOUS RIOT, IN FRONT OF THE FOREIGN FACTORIES.

DEC. 12. 1838.—Between 9 and 10 this morning the whole of the Foreign community were thrown into commotion by the public preparations made by the Chinese executioner in the square in front of the factories, under the directions of a deputed officer (a captain or major) to strangle a Chinese, found guilty of keeping an opium smoking shop.

The square before the factories was fixed on by H. E. the governor as the place of execution, without any intimation to the hongmerchants, the only authorised channel of communication with Foreigners; and it is not "on record"—that an execution ever took place there.

But H. E., for the sole purpose of insulting and disgracing Foreigners, and to render them hateful in the eyes of the Natives ordered that this unfortunate being should be put to death in the sight of those with whom H. E. concluded he had been connected in business. The news is read rapidly through the whole body of Foreigners who began to assemble in order to interrupt such an unprecedented and offensive proceeding. We arrived on the spot about 10 o'clock, when we observed an English gentleman active and loud in his protest against the insult the offered to all Foreigners, and on the disgrace that would be entailed on them were they to submit to the degradation of allowing their square to be made the Chinese execution ground.

These sentiments were immediately diffused through the assembled Foreigners. The heads of several mercantile houses now arrived, and our numbers increased, for almost every resident Foreigner in Canton, as well as several commanders of ships with their boats crews were on the spot where the intended execution was about to take place, which was nearly directly under the American Flag (which had been hauled down by the Consul's orders); and opposite to the Swedish Factory (in which the American Consul resides). The superintending officer was spoken to, and he consented, without making any reference to the governor to execute th criminal further off. In the mean time, some of the Foreigners had began rolling up the tent, which was spread out on the ground, and eventually the whole of the instruments of execution were carried away by the Chinese to the beach opposite Mingqua's hong and old China-street. The Foreigners, however, being apprehensive that if they returned to their houses the execution might take place on that spot—which may be also called the Square,—insisted that every implement of execution should be embarked in boats; this requisition was at length complied with by the Chinese coolies, and those Foreigners, who had seen the embarkation, returned to the centre of the square, where most of the other Foreigners who had been assembled, continued lottering about, talking together in groups. Up to this time the assembled Chinese had evidently been with us; they appeared pleased to see that we had been determined not to be the witnesses of the death of their countryman.

It is well known that the lower sort of Chinese, particularly the idle, are curious and prying to a great degree, and two Foreigners cannot stop to exchange a salutation, but they are immediately surrounded closely and unpleasantly by idle lookers on, who press upon their persons in a most annoying manner. This intrusive part of Chinese behaviour however, is not only inflicted on Foreigners; for we have seen at the city gate the Kwangheep himself surrounded by his retainers, attendants and troops, in the same unceremonious manner, many of whom were reading over his shoulders the document he was examining. However, this unpleasant crowding gave offence to day, and many of the Foreign individuals began to drive the Chinese back with canes, striking some.

Jamque faces et saxa volant.

The immense crowd were several times driven back by a few foreigners and it was not considered at this time that any very serious affair would occur. But the crowd increased, and the showers of stones thickened, joined with the usual clamour of the Chinese. About this time Mowqua made his appearance from old China street, and waved to the Foreigners at the Western end of the square to retire, this signal many of them obeyed, which was immediately observed by the multitude, who made a simultaneous rush, hurling showers of stones; those few who had still stood quietly looking on were now obliged to follow their retiring companions: it was *sauve qui peut*, and the door of an imperial hong was choked like the pit door of a Theatre, and about forty Foreigners found refuge in the hong; as the last got in the crowd, who were close to, sent their missile, through the doorway, and a gentleman received a very severe blow on the right side of the head, which stunned him for a time. The door was immediately closed, and strongly barricaded. The mob continued their assault on the front of the factories, notwithstanding the efforts of a number of officers and the police, many, of whom suffered severely from stones in the *melee*. The mob,—amongst whom a parcel of vagabond lads were the most active—pulled down the palisades and walls in front of the Swedish, Lungshun, Fungtaes and Imperial hongs, and used the bricks and rails as weapons of attack on the doors, windows and verandah, of the factories. The panels of the door of the Lungshun hong—the residence of H. M.'s Chief Superintendent were completely demolished, and the door forced open and much of the furniture in the upper rooms injured by the brickbats &c. poured in at the windows; the furniture in many other houses was also considerably amaged.

Aboutia 1 oclock P. M. a looker on, seeing a *confederated group of ruffians* using one of the pulled up toparils as a battering ram against the door of the residence of H. M.'s Superintendent, and several Chinese on the verandas they having climbed as high as the second stories reported the state of affairs to an old and influential resident, and he directly applied in the proper quarter and the Namhoy magistrate, with a detachment of military immediately made his appearance, when the mob were immediately dispersed and left in quiet and peace those houses and people they they had so wantonly injured and annoyed; and in ten minntes after the arrival of the troops the most influential marchants in Canton were in the centre of the square---but just before covered with overwhelming masses of all that is vilianous and desperate in Canton; we should think there had been at least from seven to eight thousand Chinese in the square.

It was recommended that the military guard should be stationed all night in the front of the factories; to this the Chinese officer consented; and at this moment the picquet the cooking apparatus—for a Chinese, like an Englishman, likes to fight on a full belly,—and numerous large and painted lanterns, form a pituresque night view in front of the factories.

At present, 7.30 P. M., all is perfectly quiet, all apprehensions are completely dismissed, and confidence is throughly restored. We learn that the unfortunate man who was about to suffer death is *Hoyew Kung*, who dwelt near the Y wlan goge, and kept an opium smokingshop seven or eight years ago near the *Fuhkeen* hong. After he was removed from the square, he was immediately strangled at the landing place at the end of *Chaougin* street, which is next to Suoqua's hong.

This extreme and cruel punishment has been inflicted in obedience to the late imperial orders received from Peking.

The reflections and observations to be made at the close of this eventfull day are the following.

1stly. The local government must have a considerable degree of respect for foreigners, notwithstanding its frequent expression of blustering contempt, or the superintending officer would never have allowed his proceedings to be interrupted and stopped by a mere handful of those which it affects so much to despise.

2ndly. The Foreigners should always stand upon their united strenght on all questions concerning their interests and privileges, and they may then always confidently expect the same success which has attended this day's endeavours to preserve their own ground from being polluted by such disgusting insults.

3rdly. We question much whether the truth will reach the governor, either through his own officers or the hong merchant; but we think a strong protest by the whole body of Foreigners, against any similar proceedings for the future should be immediately presented to H. E.—Advantage should also be taken of the events of the day to obtain permission to enclose the square as it was formerly enclosed.

We forbear, at present, observing on the dreadful fate of the unfortunate *Hoyewkung*. We are told that, alarmed by the stricter prohibitions, he some years ago transferred his shop to another party; but the local government knows well how to select its unfortunate and *helpless* victims, the transfer of his shop probably occasioned the loss or the involvement of his property; or it is also probable that he possessed riches, and was therefore marked as a sacrifice to a harsh and cruel law. We have been informed that he was denounced by three different parties to the governor.

Captain Elliot, who was at Whampon, having been informed of the disturbance by a despatch forwarded from Canton, immediately mustered the boats and crews of the shipping, and arrived in the course of the evening with 120 men; but fortunately their services were not required; yet the Foreign Community must feel grateful to Captain Elliot for his prompt assistance.

Au reste, and the truth, however bitter, must be told, we cannot boast of any martial victory. No! The foreigners fled before a mob; unfortunately they were all split into different groups, without any one to assume the general direction. To prevent another instance of such disgraceful flight, we would reommend that the residents should organize themselves as a sort of militia, their weapons to be heavy hunting whips and there is no doubt that on any future similar occassion they will drive the *canile* of Canton, like Scythian slaves, into the river.

The foreigners, however, felt perfectly convinced that if they were to open their hong's doors and unite they could have driven the crowd, immense as it was, back, and cleared the square, but this energetic measure was not resorted to for one or two reasons.—1stly, It would most probably have led to loss of life, and a consequent stoppage of the trade or, if no Chinese had been actually killed, they would have brought a corpse or two and swore the men had been killed in the afray---and that they would have—to use their own expression—"a golden coffin" 2ndly—Even supposing no chinese lives had been lost, such a stern termination of the affair would, most probably, have led to further disturbances and permanent exasperation, the result of which it is impossible to anticipate, for it is not likely the affair would have ended, as it has happily done, with the day. We think this fortunate termination of a rather serious disturbance a sufficient consolation to the Foreigners for the pelting they received, they have proved that mode had better be let alone, and they should remember that the best part of valour is discretion, and a good retreat better than a bad battle.—*Canton Register Extra, Dec.*, 13.

AMERICA.

WHO PROTECTS THE WOOL-GROWERS?

(*From the Boston Courier, August* 7.)

There are fifteen wool-growing States, whose estimated yearly produce is forty million pounds. For nine years viz. from 1827 to 1836, the average price of the article was not less than thirty-six cents; and in 1836, to May 1837, there was no extraordinary cause from which a fall in prices could be expected. The nation had been promised a better currency; but in 1837, the grand *experiment* exploded, and exchanges and all the interests of the country suffered in the wide-spread desolation. The merchants were first on the list who felt the shock, but the President and his advisers thought they ought to fail particularly those who traded on however capital—and though they sought relief, not a step was taken in their favor. The manufacturers next came in for their full share of the ruin, occasioned by the government's experiments, and from them it touched directly all that class of our farmers, who were dependant upon growing wool. 1837, the average price was thirty-four and a half cents, showing a fall of twenty-nine cents from 1836.

Congress was convened last September, but nothing was done for the protection of this important staple of the country; and we have just finished a long session, and not a finger has been raised to revive these energies of the nation. The laboring classes will understand the difference between that policy which formerly prevailed when they all flourished, and those nefarious experiments which have worked their ruin. The wool-grower can now only obtain, on an average, twenty-eight and a half cents, and he is now told by Mr. Van Buren that he expects too much from the government! Will the man who thus feels the effects of the present policy hesitate to record his vote against it? The fact is, we have an administration which is directly opposed to the system of protecting *American industry* It was unnecessary for the late committee of the administration to make a public declaration to that effect, for its acts testified quite too decidedly before. Here are our citizens, one portion after another, in regular succession, cloven down by their own government. The wool-growing portion is important, but others are equally so. That our readers may have a clear view of the effects of *Van Burenism*, upon this one interest, we give the following tabular statement from the *Vergennes Vermonter*:—

"The following tabular statement exhibits at a glance the loss sustained by wool-growers in consequence of the course of the Administration.

Years.	*Amount of Wool.*	*Price.*	*Total.*
1836	40,000,000	58 cts.	Sp. drs. 23,200,000
1837	40,000,000	34 1 2	13,800,000
1838	40,000,000	23 1-2	11,400,000

Deducting the total of 1837 from that of 1836, and the loss is ..... Sp. drs. 9,400,000

The total of 1838 from that of 1836, and the loss is ..... Sp. drs. 11,800,000

Showing an aggregate loss of Sp. drs. 21,200,000 sustained by the wool-growers alone, in two years."

Is not this a costly administration; to say nothing of the ominous expenditures of the revenues of the nation—the unparalleled increase from year to year, in a time of peace, having a running fight with a handful of Seminoles—to say not a word about the thirty-three million dollars expended, we know not when nor where, nor any thing about the twenty million dollars of Treasury shin-plasters, and the probability of the administration getting ashore before another session of Congress—not to bring these items into the account at all? Is it not quite too much for any administration thus to prostrate and destroy the great effective *interests*, which are the elements of our prosperity? The squandering of a good deal of money was expected, and could be borne; but this crippling and breaking down of American industry, cannot be borne decently. The wool-growers are coming to the rescue. [Waldo (Me.) Patriot]

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.—PUBLIC DINNER TO DAVID URQUHART, ESQ.

(From the *Newcastle Journal*, Nov. 24.

One of the most important meetings, as regards its influence on the commercial community of Great Britain, was held in the Assembly-rooms in this town on the evening of Tuesday last, on the occasion of a public dinner being given by the Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Urquhart, in compliment to his distinguished abilities, and especially in consideration of the eloquent and luminous address on the commercial relations of this country, which he delivered to the Chamber of Commerce, assembled in the Merchants' Court, as reported in our last publication. About 50 gentleman sat down at the hour appointed. Mr. R. Plummer, in the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, through illness, was called upon to preside, and he performed the duties of his office with admirable ability and discretion. He was assisted in his duties by Mr. Grieveson, the Secretary to the Chamber, as vice chairman. On the right of the Chairman, among other distinguished individuals, were Mr. D. Urquhart, Major H. Cadogan, Mr. W. Orde, and Mr. T. Clarke. On the left Mr. H. Parish, Col. Taylor, Mr. J. G. Clarke, Mr. C. Attwood, and Mr. C. Smith. And amongst the general company were Mr. Alderman Carr, Mr. J. Morrison, Mr. Doubleday, Mr. S. Lowrey, Mr. T. Bell, Mr. Wilson, Mr. J. Harle, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Gray, Mr. Bertram, Mr. Liddell, Captain Palmer, Mr. Cargill, Mr. Todd, Mr. Reid, Mr. Crawhall, Mr. Mountain, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Blackey, Mr. Wylam, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Newmarch, Mr. Reaveley, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Pinet, Mr. Pinet, jun., Mr. R. Liddell, Mr. Hernaman, Mr. J. Shield, Mr. J. Greene, Mr. C. F. Jackson, Mr. Woods, Mr. G. Henderson, Dr. Cargill, Mr. J. Jobling, &c. After the cloth had been withdrawn.

The Chairman having called on the company to fill a bumper, said, he believed it was the custom with the Chamber of Commerce of Newcastle, on all occasions of meeting together in this way, to give as their first and one of their most important toasts, the health of the individual who fills the throne of these realms. "The Queen, with the customary honour." Drunk with three times three.

"The Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family was also given, and drank with the customary honours.

The Chairman then called for a bumper for the next toast and said the reason of his calling for a bumper on this occasion for a toast usually of a formal character was, that the Chamber of Commerce was this day honoured with the presence of gentlemen connected with the naval and military professions of the country, and he could not allow the toast be drank in their presence without one word of remark from him. He therefore begged to draw their attention to the toast which he was about to propose, namely, "The Army and the Navy:" and though

trusted it might be long before they were called upon to defend their country's rights he was quite certain whenever that period should arrive they would not be found wanting. He begged to propose "The Army and the Navy, with the healths of Colonel Taylor and Major Cadgan." Drunk with all the honours.

Colonel Taylor rose to return thanks on the part of the army, and expressed his regret that there was no one present to speak for the sister profession. He could only say, that it had always been the pride of the two services to merit the countenance and support of their fellow countrymen, and he was pleased to find that even after a long period of peace their claims to the attention and regard of the community had not been forgotten.

The Chairman, having first called for a bumper, rose and said, he was now commencing what he might properly term the business of the day; and he ought, in the first place, to throw himself upon their kindness. By a concurrence of events wholly unexpected and much to be regretted, through the want of health in the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and also the want of health, and other circumstances over which they had no control, in the vice presidents, it had fallen to his lot, at the request of the Chamber, to take the chair upon the present occasion (applause), and though he was supported by a personal knowledge of most of the gentlemen who were present, he undertook the task with great distrust as to the success with which he would fulfil the duties of the office. Having said thus much for himself and those who were unfortunately absent, he should now come to a subject of congratulation, that was, to propose the health of their very distinguished guest, Mr. Urquhart. (Loud applause.) It must, he thought, be a subject of congratulation to the Chamber of Commerce of Newcastle, that this gentleman had thought it of sufficient importance to take upon himself an arduous journey, whilst he was unfortunately in a weak state of health, in order to lay before them those views of his which at the present moment were so deeply interesting to them as a commercial part of the community of these kingdoms, and which he had already displayed in part in the very eloquent address which he had given to the Chamber in the Merchants Hall a few days ago. They then saw too evidently that Mr. Urquhart laboured under physical debility, or he would have carried out the subject which he undertook to address them upon somewhat further than he did, and would have referred to consequences with more satisfaction to himself and more convincingly to those who heard him. He was satisfied those who did hear him, from the many luminous details which he laid before them, and from the consequences which he drew, would admit that the very enlarged views which he took of our foreign policy ought to be interesting to all men of commerce. It was to be regretted that from physical debility on that occasion Mr. Urquhart was prevented following the subject further, yet he was proud to acknowledge that what Mr. Urquhart did say on that occasion was convincing to him, for it was a matter of pride to any man when his mind was awakened to a new subject that he submitted to superior ability and received that instruction which was offered to him with the mind of a child, uninfluenced by prejudices which he might have previously formed. (Applause.) With these few observations upon a matter almost of history to themselves in the events of the past week, he would conclude by proposing, with the usual honours, "The health of Mr. Urquhart, and thanks to him for the trouble he had taken in coming to Newcastle to lay before the Chamber of Commerce those views in regard to the commercial interests of this country which he entertains." (Drunk with immense applause.)

Mr. Urquhart, in rising to return thanks, was received with an outburst of applause which continued for several minutes. When silence had been obtained, he spoke nearly as follows:—Mr. President, Vice President and gentlemen, I feel it would be unjust to you and to myself to receive this honourable mark of your approbation as a tribute to any services I may have rendered or any merit I possess; I am not, however, the less indebted or grateful for so distinguished a mark of your esteem, a gratitude increased by the consideration that that approbation is given to those opinions of which I appear amongst you as the advocate. (Applause.) I feel that this subject embraces such a multiplicity of considerations, and extends out so wide a field, that I can only venture upon it through reliance on your kind indulgence. You are all equally interested with myself in the investigation of these subjects. It is not a question of merit or of demerit, but of common contributions to our mutual knowledge and support of our mutual convictions. We are all equally interested in our country's fate, and feel the necessity of the maintenance of peace without the sacrifice of right, and the prevention of war by determined resistance to aggression. When I had the honour of addressing on Thursday last the members of the Chamber of Commerce, I enumerated 14 different subjects connected with our foreign relations, maritime law, and commercial rights, extending geographically to almost every part of the globe, and to most of those nations of which it is composed in which our rights have been infringed. I referred to two special points, and thus endeavoured to show the fact of aggression directed successfully against the rights and interests of Great Britain. I have proved that the trade of Great Britain has not increased. I have shown the diminution of our trade with our old customers; the vast extension of the trade of other countries, the increased dependence of the trade of Great Britain upon her own colonies and on the East. I have proved the existance of conspiracies in foreign governments against the prosperity and commerce of this country; and that collision is the point to which such aggression must tend. I have shown that the dismemberment of the British empire, as evinced in the case of Java, leads to the establishment in such several states of a tariff hostile to British commerce and to the subversion of the rights, equally with those of Great Britain, of the once protected state which must lead to hostility in a political sense. I have shown what we have suffered from these, and inferred the necessity which exists for integrity in the centre—the necessity of prosecuting to the last verge the rights of commerce by energetic action and a common union to a common end, by which alone we can expect to prevent those aggressions. Great Britain has submitted to these insults—so often repeated, and extending over such immense fields, that the position of encroachment upon British rights under which each nation has placed itself, becomes in reality the bond of union between them for the purpose of common hostility against this country. There are no conquerors in the world just now. No state ventures on open barefaced violence. It is by underhand and indirect means that these results are brought about. It is by being ourselves a party to, and the instrument of, such projects, that they are successful, and it is only when we are ascertained to be careless that they are ventured upon at all. It has been by encroaching on commercial rights that the first step has always been effected: and in any case a reference to a tribunal would have rendered further encroachment impracticable; but in the absence of such a tribunal there is no resource left save the common feelings and the united energies of the commercial community directed to the preservation of their own rights, and to the enlightenment of the nation at large on questions affecting ultimately the existence of all. It ought to be the first object of ambition to a British statesman to stand forward and prosecute advantages for commerce, instead of leaving the statesmen of other countries to gain honour and glory by securing advantages, where it becomes the policy of every state to emulate the successful innovation. It is a strange thing to see the position in which Great Britain now stands. We all recollect the energy she displayed during the war for political strength; England alone made sacrifices—she was shorn of the conquests which she had achieved—she has stood to administer to the wants and the rights of every continental power, was, the first year of the peace, the object of general assault. By encroachments upon commercial rights, which the British government have not maintained, a foreign state secures the means of further encroachment, by placing the individual minister in a position of dependence upon itself, having been overreached, and the government in a position of hostility with her own subjects, whose interests it has betrayed; it thus becomes the ally of a foreign state against its own people, whilst the nation, divided in opinion remains doubtful and inert, and finds itself compromised in acts which are disgraceful, before it is aware that any event has occurred. But the government that ventures upon aggressions against your commercial rights shows at once that in its own estimation it is weaker than you—unprepared to arouse your vengeance, or to defy your power, and looking for the accomplishment of its designs only in the success of the means which it puts in practice to deceive. The success of these means is solely dependent upon your knowledge and judgment. The having neglected all inquiry into your national position—being divided in political judgment on every event by the parties and factions into which this land is separated, success in deceiving you and in misleading you has not been of difficult attainment, and thus, during an almost uninterrupted course of years, has this great people been rendered at once the dupes of foreign diplomacy, and the tools of foreign ambition. The subjects now demanding your earnest attention relate to the position of England within the last few years. Your commercial position of itself is sufficiently alarming to call forth all your energies. Your colonial empire is evidently shaken, and not merely threatening you with further danger of bringing upon you more expenditure, but involving you, by disturbances in the east and the west, into collisions with great and powerful nations. Commotions in Canada must end in collision with the United States, and in India with Russia and France. The maritime powers of the world have combined in hostility against you, while at the same time they threaten conquests of a colosal scale in the four quarters of the globe. While deploring the rapid decay of the power of Great Britain—a decay which centuries rather than months would be more adequate to measure, there has been one advantage gained; and that is, the awakening of the public mind from a state of lethargy. The first steps to a better state consist in the general and universal recognition that we have as a nation been supine, as a people ignorant—that our leading men of all parties have been indifferent to the national interests, and that our national affairs have been mismanaged; and that our restoration to the position which we formerly held can only be effected by a deliberate investigation on the one hand, and that energy upon the other, which an object in view and the necessity for action may conspire to give. The first point which we have to consider is the character, the strength, and the opinions of those nations which have conspired against us; but for the proper understanding of the character and policy of these governments, knowledge and correct opinion upon another subject is necessary—a subject least of all understood in this country, that is, the character and value of British power. There is not a village in the wilds of Bohemia, nor a tent on the wastes of Turkistan, where the character and power of England are not subjects of anxious inquiry. Search the world from north to south and from east to west for that country where the power of Britain is least felt—that country would be this. And unless we understand in what really consists the strength or weakness of Great Britain, how can we comprehend the objects of Russia, and the means which she possesses for their attainment; the views of France and her hopes of success; the feelings of America, and the objects presented to her cupidity? Unless we understand that portion of our power which resides in the estimate which may be formed of our character and strength, how can we understand the motive that may lead to the assembling of the armies of Persia, to the launching of the hordes of Bochara, or the horsemen of Affganistan; Cast your eyes upon the map of the world, consider the small portion of it occupied by Great Britain, look at the extensive dominions which own her sway, recal the determined and decisive influence which, during 800 years, she has exercised over Europe, and can you for a moment suppose, that it is the physical strength possessed by its population, which then did not exceed 6,000,000, that it is the territorial resources, that it is the military prowess of this otherwise small and insignificant state, which led to such results? The position of England is secured to her by physical causes acting on her moral state. Separated, from the Continent by a belt which has been impassable, and gifted with maritime superiority by the nature of circumstances, she has stood as in a fortress impregnable; defended from invasion, debarred from conquest, her mind, her character, her institutions, have developed themselves without, on the one hand, exposure to the overwhelming tide of conquest from abroad, or on the other, to the ruin of her character for justice, and the loss of her natural rights through the subjugation of others. England has thus grown in intelligence and in strength, while she has preserved the simplicity and purity of her mind. Small as she was, she became an object of admiration to her neighbours, and, comparatively powerless as she was, her weight made that scale preponderate into which it was thrown—that weight was invariably thrown into the scale of justice against violence, or of the oppressive against power. To use the memorable words of Vattel, "Being cured herself of the desire of conquest, she has alarmed no neighbour on the score of its independence; her policy has been solely directed to the maintenance of justice, and to secure the balance of power; it is her boast and her glory to maintain it inviolate." Animated by such sentiments, she never has compromised herself in any war as a principal. Commanding the seas, and able to carry her broadsides and floating batteries to any portion of the globe, she has been possessed of the power never possessed by any other nation of being every where present and everywhere omnipotent, whilst herself no where vulnerable and no where accessible; and she has used her power solely for the common rights and common good of mankind. To render more intelligible these general views, and to illustrate their application to immediate circumstances, I will now again revert to that position of hostility in which we stand with respect to Russia, France, and the United States, and shall endeavour to develope the power which at this moment England possesses of frustrating either their individual hostility or their conjoint power. And to render more evident the moral character of the means by which these results can be obtained, I will first exhibit the helplessness of this country for enforcing, by naval and military means, in any sudden emergency, submission even from a third or fourth-rate power. Possessed, as England is, of an extensive colonial empire in the four quarters of the globe, the sea is to her the connecting link between the various portions of her dominions, and consequently the supremacy of the sea is necessary to the maintenance of her dominion. These principles have been acted upon by England since the time of Queen Elizabeth, and have been fully recorded in the official and political habits of Europe. During every period of peace the various powers entered into stipulations in which the number and equipment of their vessels were fixed at an exceedingly low scale. On the increase during the short peace, at the commencement of this century, of the armaments of France and Spain, England, to counterbalance that increase placed in commission about 30 sail of the line. That amount of force being considered by the British parliament insufficient, the First Lord of the Admiralty in defending the conduct of government, declared that he ought to lose his head if the armaments of this country were not a match for the aggregate amount of force afloat belonging to other powers. This fundamental principle of British policy has left England otherwise defenceless; relying upon this power of preventing aggression on our shores and our colonies, she has left unprotected the one as the other. England has no armies—England has no defences; and if the supremacy of the sea is not in her possession, the dismemberment of her empire she cannot resist—aggressions upon her very coasts she cannot prevent. Naval armaments thus become the means to England of existence—her supremacy at sea her established right, and necessarily so from her position; while, on the other hand, armaments in time of peace by other powers not being required for the protection of themselves—not being in the natural course of their internal defences, have never taken place before the present times without calling for instantaneous explanation on the part of Great Britain, and for decided interposition unless they were laid down. In 1827, however, the alliance of July, for the pacification of the East, in which England, France, and Russia joined, led to an increase of naval means of each of those powers, which was no sooner established than Russia exceeded her stipulated contingents, but Mr. Canning immediately required the recal to Cronstadt of the additional vessels. Since that period the increase of the maritime force of France and Russia has been going on without even calling forth either remonstrance or resistance on the part of this country. The increase of those forces not only without protest, and without resistance, but with the connivance and support of our Foreign Minister, would at any former period of our history have led to the impeachment of the minister and might have brought his head to the block. It is not now, because unpunished, the less a national crime; it is not because unheeded, the less a calamity for England and the human race. Now, as to our present position, it is abundantly evident that in any sudden rupture with any state whatever of the Continent, England cannot act upon such state by military means. She has not available for any external purpose at this present moment 5000 men; and the insecurity impending over our North American possessions, and the danger which now threatens India on either side, will require and absorb the whole available forces which may progressively be placed at the disposal of government. But in her most flourishing times, and under circumstances the least unfavourable, England has not been able, and has never attempted to land troops on the Continent for the prosecution of a private quarrel. She sent contingents to the United Provinces. She supported for a time the attempted restoration of Bohemia. She sent her armies to support Frederick. She joined with Austria to curb France. In later times she attempted in vain the emancipation of Holland; but succeeded in the emancipation of Spain, and closed the temple of Janus on the field of Waterloo, and subsequently prevented the re-opening of its portals by the expedition to Lisbon. But on all these occasions, when her sons crossed the waves, and planted her banners on the continental shores, they were hailed as allies in the countries which they approached, and the champions of principles which had already enlisted the patriotism of nations. The military power of Great Britain is not therefore as an arm available on any quarrel of her own, arising out of the violation by foreign powers of the rights of Great Britain. We must therefore be unprepared for such a contingency, as we are entirely dependent on our naval force. But what is the actual naval force of Great Britain? Of the English line-of-battle ships nine are stationed in the Mediterranean; two at Lisbon; one employed in carrying troops without the lower deck guns; two at America and West Indies; one at Mexico; making a total of 15 line-of-battle ships actually afloat, but with peace establishment of men, and consequently not fully ready for war. Besides these we have one in the East Indies, half manned and armed; one at the Cape of Good Hope, ditto; three guard ships in port, in their present state not fit to go to sea, without guns or men. In the mean time France has in commission 22 line-of-battle ships, and 36 frigates; and can man immediately 53 line-of-battle ships, and 66 frigates. Russia has in the Baltic, in commission, 30 line-of-battle ships and 22 frigates; in the Black Sea, 14 line-of-battle ships, and as many frigates—in all 44 line-of-battle ships. To oppose to this force, England has available for immediate service not more than five sail of the line, whilst the colonial possessions of Great Britain scattered over the German, Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Mexico, are all so situated from external and internal causes, that upon every point we should be required to send on the defensive in case of any attempt to destroy the peace of Europe. While such is the state of the British navy, the three powers who have separately violated treaties with Great Britain have at this moment in commission, and entirely available, no less than 70 sail of the line; and in addition to this positive force we find the whole of the remaining powers possessed of maritime means influenced by those who have taken the lead in aggression. Denmark is completely controlled by Russia. A Russian alliance is said to have been concluded with Sweden, for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from the Baltic. Holland is intimately acquainted with the design of Russia. The most important of the maritime states of Sardina, has formed an alliance to resist our maritime action in Spain. The Pacha of Egypt is bound up with the projects of France and the plans of Russia; and he has 10 sail of the line. The Dardanelles are virtually closed against us by a formal treaty, or rather by the construction that England herself has chosen to put upon it, and which the reach of the direct influence of Russia, is under her influence indirectly, through the subservience of Great Britain, rendered hostile to us by studied insults. Here Mr. Urquhart entered at some length into reasons assigned by Admiral de Rigny in 1830 for keeping terms with England until Russia was in a position to defy the maritime power of Great Britain. Since then Russia and France have concurrently increased their naval force, while Russia, by obtaining England's support in insulting her flag in the Euxine, and cutting off her conection with Circassia, has made fearful stride towards India, thereby controlling England and paralysing her power in Europe. From the necessity of keeping peace with England, France has deceived her with pacific professions on the one hand, whilst, on the other, she has been preparing a maritime force greater than England possesses; and Russia, at the same time, is preparing a force to protect France, if such protection should be required, and to menace our power in India. These are parts of great conspiracy against England—greater than any she has yet experienced. No longer than 11 months ago, the late minister of Persia in addressing the representatives of this country, said "There are but two flags in the world, that of England and that of Russia—we cannot defend ourselves, and if you are not prepared to defend us against Russia." How can Persia hope to be maintained when you are the ally of the aggressor? From the moment it is supposed that you cannot defend your colonial possessions must not neighbouring nations seek to take advantage of your weakness, and will not every petty state rush forward to seek for honour by daring to insult this once great and powerful empire? Immense power is placed at the disposal of Russia, but that power is derived solely from the alliance of Great Britain; that alliance has placed at her disposal the warlike millions of central Asia, to whom she now holds out the plunder of Hindoostan, as the guerdon of submission to her policy, as the result of her preponderance over Great Britain. On the motives of these men must depend whether Russia shall be attacked or her power supported. But if once aroused to a sense of the necessity for action, it will be a material point gained—if Russia succeed in conquering their apathy she will not conquer their territory. When England is prepared to lay aside her political disputes and to maintain her rights, she will find an abundance of hearts strung in her cause, ready to respond to her call, and such will be found in cabinets which are now her foes. I was not wrong when I stated that there was a feeling of satisfaction in inquiring into national interests. In thus speaking to you I do not speak as if I were addressing so many members of parliament, for them I could have no hope, because I know from experience that they will only act under the dictates of party spirit; but when I see before me the separate constituent parts of society combining together, I know that you will cause a reaction upon all parties in the House of Commons, which will induce them immediately and earnestly to inquire into those subjects which it is disgraceful to them that we should be compelled to inquire into to-night. The constitution of England resides in the character and the minds of Englishmen. Of what value are institutions, if knowledge and energy are wanting in men? What value is there in a government that has brought a great people to the verge of ruin? Whose is the fault? Whose will be the loss? If you send members to parliament to represent party interests, can you complain if they neglect national interests; but now that the constituencies have commenced to set aside party distinction, national motives will re-appear, and new value will be given to our institutions. Mr. Urquhart then entered into an extensive review of the general policy of Russia in the East and in the West, pointing out the means by which that policy could be counteracted, and especially illustrating the period of Mr. Canning's administration, contrasting the position of England at the time of his death with our present state. We feel it impossible to do justice either to the eloquence and extensive knowledge of the speaker, or to describe the impression produced on the minds of his audience. Mr. Urquhart concluded in these words—"In commencing my address to you this evening, an address which I fear without doing more than touching upon the vast number of subjects which it embraced, must have exhausted that courteous attention with which you have received it—I said that it would be equally unjust to you and to myself to take to myself the honour you had conferred upon me, but when I look upon this assemblage, composed of men who have hitherto looked upon the opinion of each other as opposed, it not hostile—of men who have never before united for furtherance of any national interest, for the advocacy of any common opinion, I must say that the position in which I stand, of a bond between the distinct and opposing class of my countrymen, does afford me grounds of proud and high satisfaction, and does place in a position which I would not exchange for that of being leader of any party however powerful—for that of being the hero of a hundred fields of triumph; these positions consist in the direction of force; thus, the creation of power—creation of power by the union of disunited parts—of power to be used through the predominance of national over party views, and which, in supporting the rights and dignity of this great country, must connect its interest with the maintenance of international right, and associate its prosperity with the general well being of mankind." Mr. Urquhart resumed his seat amidst continued cheering.

The Chairman said it devolved upon him to return thanks for the kind manner in which they had drunk the health of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and prosperity to the commercial community of Newcastle. He was sensible of the debt of gratitude which the Chamber owed to Mr. Urquhart for his very valuable exposition—he referred to observations made on Thursday last as well as to those which he had so eloquently expressed on this occasion, not only in regard to our naval power but in reference to diplomacy—leading the people to a better feeling and inducing all parties in the country to stand up for the common good of the state. (Applause.) Such instruction as he had given them he trusted would not be lost upon them; and that they would refer to the present occasion as well as to the recent one, as some of the bright rays in the journey of life; that they would look back upon them and reflect upon them with satisfaction, as leading ultimately to the prosperity of their common country.

Mr. Attwood said that in rising to propose a toast connected with the object of the meeting he could not but congratulate himself on the circumstance that it was one, in every sense of a commercial character—that it led him quite clear of all topics of party politics which ought not to be introduced upon an occasion like the present, therefore he stood in a position to give his opinion without the slightest shade of party bias. The point to which he wished to direct their attention was the infraction of our maritime law by other nations. One of the most remarkable instances of infraction was on the part of a minor power but only always marching in the wake of Russian policy. Holland in defiance of treaty had imposed additional duties on British imports into the Island of Java. It appeared that the amount of British property exposed to destruction and violence in this way amounted to the sum of 6,000,000l. sterling. Thus was the nation impoverished in her commerce and insulted on the part of a small state finding itself countenanced by our submission to the aggressions of greater powers. It could not be questioned that Holland would not have ventured on aggressions towards Great Britain under different circumstances—her present conduct could only be accounted for by the circumstance of her having succumbed to the powerful and omnipotent genius of Russia. It appeared scarcely possible that one power should be aggressive without other powers being prompted to a similar line of policy; it appeared impossible in the nature of things that they, encouraged and probably advised at all events protected by the example of other powers, should in their turn endeavour to promote their own interests. It was not wonderful when such states as Holland took upon themselves to interfere with the trade and commerce of other countries that great and powerful nations such as France should also pursue the path of her own aggrandisement. Accordingly, we found her engaged in a dispute with Mexico. For the first time he believed in the history of the world France had taken upon herself to blockade, by proclamation the ports of Mexico, and to interdict all communication with that power, as it would appear without any substantive ground of quarrel. Without any recognised debt—without any ground of claim—without any refusal on the part of Mexico to refer the matter in dispute to the arbitration of a friendly power—without any refusal to pay what could be shown she ought in justice to pay—whout any of those necessary preliminaries being attended to, France took upon herself to interrupt her commerce, and to blockade her ports. It was important that England should not suffer the infraction of right by the greatest any more than by the smallest state without resistance. To pass from the case of Mexico he would turn to the case of Algeren, as it was termed. There was a political question involved here, but to it he would not allude. In the case of Algeren, France was presuming on our supineness and ignorance. Time was when this would not have happened—when the claims of France would not have been settled by the notes of diplomatists, but at the cannon's mouth. There did not seem to have been any notice taken of the subject on the part of government—at any

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rate no positive means had been adopted. It was not, however, surprising that a minor satellite of Russian despotisms should thus act, on perceiving Russia herself taking the lion's, or it might be, the bear's share of the spoil. Russia had broken the treaty of Vienna in the case of Poland, politically speaking, as well as in regard to our commerce. As Mr. Urquhart, in his eloquent and extraordinary address, had properly observed, this country had a right by treaty to navigate the Vistula on payment of a duty of five per cent. This right had not only been interfered with, but had been entirely abrogated. We had not now, practically speaking, any commerce in the Vistula. We had been harassed by vexatious interference, and at length thrust out of the Vistula, our commerce there having been annihilated by Russia, without remonstrance either on the part of the British people or the British government. The indifference of the people was some excuse for the minister, as he was seldom anxious to introduce a new topic of discussion, especially on a subject in which those most deeply interested seemed regardless. If, however, the people did not look to their own interest in this respect, he could not altogether free any minister from blame who submitted to the sacrifice of British commerce without resistance; he could stand on the firm of right, and reply to any observation of Russia as to the smallness or unimportance of the acquisition, that to a commercial country a commercial treaty was the palladium, and that if the community did not think well to maintain their commercial rights, he was not at liberty to surrender them on their behalf. We might flatter ourselves that by submitting quietly to aggressions of this nature, we are arresting collision with another power, but he would ask were we any further from collision with Russia now than at the peace, since about which period we had pursued the same fallacious policy? There were a great many crimes of aggression besides the infraction of treaty, since the peace of 1815; but after the able and full illustration which they had heard from Mr. Urqhart, he would not proceed to consider them in detail. He for one had long felt that the times were ripening to a mighty crisis. The power of Great Britain was restrained like a lion in ties. Whether or not she would burst those ties, throw aside the cobwebs, for they were in reality no stronger, which surrounded her, he was not prepared to say; but the nation should not die without a struggle; and if a different line of policy was to be taken on that hitherto pursued, let all parties in the state join together heart and hand in a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and thus put an end to the destructive power of her enemies. There did exist the elements of strength amongst us. All was not lost unless we lost our own confidence The position of Turkey, although one of dependence upon Russia was not one of subjugation. Poland was not yet lost, for after the troubles and disputes which now existed had subsided, he trusted to witness her resurrection. If war approached, and he hoped it was yet distant, he trusted England would be prepared to exert her moral influence, accomplish her independence, and maintain the commercial rights of her people as secured by treaty. He begged to propose as a toast—"The maintenance of the maritime law and the treaty rights of the kingdom."

The Chairman having desired the company to fill for the next toast, said it was one which would be given by the visitor on his left, and which had arisen almost entirely out of the circumstances of the present time, and, to commercial men, possessed interest the effect of which it would be difficult to calculate.

To be concluded in our next.

POWER OF ARREST UNDER THE NEW ACT.

A case has been recently argued in the Court of Exchequer relative to the construction to be given to the section of the act, which invests a judge with discretionary power to hold a defendant to bail, on an affidavit of his being about to quit England. The question at issue was whether the section applies to those cases in which the intended departure of the debtor is not shown to be for the express purpose of detaining the creditor, although it may have the effect of so doing. In the case alluded to (Larnhan v. Willan) it appeared that the defendant was an officer in the 22d regiment, now stationed in Ireland, but that having obtained leave of absence for a few days he had come to this country, and been arrested during his stay here, at the suit of the plaintiff, under an order from Baron Gurney. A rule was immediately obtained by the defendant to set aside the order, on the ground that his leave of absence would expire in a few days, when he would be obliged to return to his military duties, and that his intended departure would be consequently compulsory, and not with the view of delaying the plaintiff. On this rule, however, coming before the Court for argument, Mr. Baron Parke, with the concurrence of the other Judges, said that the order for the arrest was perfectly legal, as it was impossible to say how long the defendant might be detained in Ireland by his duties, and it was the intention of the act to invest the judges with a discretionary power, to be exercised in any case in which the absence of a party would have the effect of delaying a creditor.—Gal. Mes. Nov. 24.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE VICTORIA.

Sir W. Follett moved for a rule to-day in the Bail-Court to show cause why the coroner's inquest, held on the body of Andrew Brown, whose death was caused by the explosion on board the steamer *Victoria*, should not be quashed. Mr. Justice Littledale recollected having granted a *certiorari* to bring up an inquisition in one case, and this was very likely the same. Was there not a deodand of £1,500?—Sir W. Follett said there was such a deodand, and he now moved to quash it. One of the grounds of his application was informality, which was apparent on the face of the instrument, for some of the jury had signed with their initials, instead of signing their names at full length. But he apprehended there were other serious defects. The object of the jury was to punish the proprietors of the vessel, and they therefore fixed a deodand of £1,500, assuming that they had a right to fix a deodand, not only on the boiler, but on the steam-engine which had nothing whatever to do with causing the accident. The boilers, though they assisted in working the steam-engine, were distinct and separate, and the steam-engine could neither accelerate the bursting nor cause death. It was laid down in Hale's Pleas of the Crown that deodands were of two natures—such as moved to the death, and such as were quiescent, and yet occasioned the party's death. Several instances were given. If a cart and horse should be in motion, and the cart and horse ran over a man, the cart and horse might be a deodand, and also the load, because the loading would increase the pressure, and might be one of the causes of the wound. But if the horse and cart were standing still, and the person fell from the wheel so as to occasion death, the whole cart was not forfeited, but merely the wheel from which he fell. After Sir William Follett had cited several other cases of a similar nature, Mr. Justice Littledale granted a rule.—Gal. Mes. Nov. 24.

AN OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

A well-dressed young man, labouring under dreadful bodily affliction, his left arm and leg crooked and withered, crawled into the office at Marlborough-street on Wednesday, and related a story of almost incredible suffering and privation. He said he belonged to Liverpool, and, about a fortnight ago, he had come to London in the hope of obtaining employment as a clerk. He had been unsuccessful, and having spent the trifle he brought with him he had been compelled to wander about the streets in a state of starvation. He had only had a lodging for three nights all the time he had been in London, having been compelled, through want of means, to walk about during the night notwithstanding his shocking bodily infirmities. Mr. Conant sent for Mr. Bryant, the *relieving* overseer of St. James's, as he ascertained that, in addition to having been found destitute in the parish, he had slept one night there. Mr. Bryant having made his appearance, Mr. Conant briefly mentioned the case to him.—Mr. Bryant: He says he has been walking about the streets several nights. What were the police about that they did not take him into custody, *and have him punished?* How could *such a cripple* suppose that he would obtain a situation in London? I should wish to have him sworn to the truth of what he has stated.—The young man took the oath immediately. He stated that a fortnight ago he was set down in London, having expended his money in coach fare, etc., with the exception of five shillings. He paid for a bed three nights, but, finding his funds rapidly decreasing he gave up the bed, and from that time (eleven days) he had been an outcast about the streets.—Mr. Bryant: And with half-a-crown in your pocket you preferred walking about the streets *to paying for a bed?*—Applicant: I knew no one in London, *and, therefore, I thought it would be better to keep my money to buy food with.*—Mr. Bryant: *I must say his story is too incredible.* Now, young man, as you came to get a situation as clerk, you say, I suppose, then, *you have had some education?*—Applicant: I have.—Mr. Bryant: And *could not that education furnish you with sufficient sense to enable you to know that a cripple like you* stood no chance of getting a situation here, especially as you could not succeed in finding one in Liverpool?—Applicant: I thought I should have *a better chance* in London.—Mr. Conant: I don't think the young man's determination conveys a reflection on his sense.—Finally, this Dogberry (Bryant) consented to advance half the cost of conveying the young man to Liverpool.—Examiner.

CURIOUS CASE OF ELOPEMENT.

At Lambeth-street Office, yesterday, John Patterson, a man of colour, who spoke the English language exceedingly well, was neatly dressed, and accompanied by a gentleman belonging to a highly respectable firm in the city, applied to Mr. Tubbs, the sitting magistrate, for his advice and assistance under the following circumstances:—About 16 years ago he became enamoured of the charms of Patient Davis, than a slave in the state of Virginia, and, after some negotiation with the owner, purchased her for £100, and subsequently married her. After their union he wished her to accompany him to this country, but to this she objected on account of having a sister there, to whom she was so much attached that no entreaty could induce her to separate herself from her. To remove this obstacle he (Patterson) purchased the sister for £50 and her two children for £20 each, and brought all to England with him. On arriving in this country he provided a comfortable house and every necessary for them; and since that period having held the situation of steward in various steam-ships and East Indiamen he was enabled and did make a handsome competence for them; and up to the present moment the strong affection for his wife had not in the slightest degree abated. Six weeks ago he returned from a long voyage, and on going to his house, his wife and sister-in-law received him in the most affectionate manner, and introduced him to a man of colour, who they said had been lodging in the house for some time, and added that they had taken him into the house merely to enable them the more readily to pay their expenses. At this period, or for some time after, he had not the slightest suspicion that there was any thing wrong between the man and his sister in law or his wife, but circumstances had since occurred which led him to change his opinion. The person to whom he alluded had frequently told him, in the course of conversation, that he was entitled to considerable wealth, which he expected almost daily to receive, and that he was no less a personage than a Prince of his native country. He continued to live with applicant, and nothing very remarkable took place until Tuesday week, when, on returning home to his house in the evening he found it deserted by the whole of its inmates, and robbed of the greater part of the property it posessed. All his efforts to discover the parties, until a few days since, proved unavailing. A servant dressed in gaudy livery at length called for some articles which were left in his house, and he had ascertained that the 'Prince" was living in a splendidly furnished house in Baker-street, had six servants to attend upon him, and had just established a handsome carriage, etc., and he (applicant) had no doubt that both his wife and property were there also. He therefore hoped that a warrant might be granted to him to search the place, and, if he could only find his wife, he would be satisfied, as she had upwards of £60, which he had given her on his last arrival from sea.—Mr. Tubbs said he could not grant a search warrant on the mere surmise of the applicant, nor did he see that he would be justified in doing so from anything that had as yet been stated to him. He would, however, recommend the party to give all the information on the subject to Shelswell, the officer present, who would, he was certain, do everything that was necessary in the case.—The applicant, after thanking the magistrate, left the office in company with Shelswell.—(Courier.)

CONSTANTINOPLE.—OCTOBER 24.

Orders were sent on the 20th inst., to the Turkish Admiral at Vourla to return by the first favourable wind with the whole of his squadron to Constantinople. It having hitherto been very generally believed that the Porte's intention was to allow the fleet to spend the greater part of the winter in company with Sir R. Stopford's squadron, the unexpected intelligence of its recall has naturally given rise to numerous conjectures. The alarm occasioned among the members of the Divan by the account of the formidable preparations being carried on at Sebastopol, and in the southern provinces of Russia, is assigned as one of the most probable causes of this change that has occured in the Sultan's disposition. Orders having on the same day been given to the men-of-war lying at anchor in the Bosphorus to return into harbour, where they are now actively being dismantled, it were difficult to reconcile this fact with the supposition that the necessity of providing for the defence of the capital has been the real motive of the Ottoman fleet's recall. It is more probable, that satisfied in his own mind that his squadron had remained a sufficient length of time with that of Great Britain to demonstrate to Europe his earnestness in wishing to be rid of the incubus of Russian protection, his anxiety to secure to Turkey the friendship and support of her natural ally, and to prove at the same time by tangible evidence to the populations of his empire the unfoundedness of the belief spread among them by the agents of Russia and Mehemet Ali as to Great Britain's hostility towards himself, and decided partiality in favour of his rebellious vassal, the Sultan has deemed it prudent not to add fresh motives to the Emperor's growing displeasure until he has acquired more valid proofs than those afforded by these mere demonstrations of England's readiness and ability to screen him from the consequences of Muscovite resentment. The British Admiral has, it is reported received an invitation from the Sultan to pay a visit to his capital.—*Times Nov.* 21

ALGIERS.

We quote the following from the *Moniteur Algerien* of the 17th inst:—"The Governor-General has visited the camps in the East, and inspected the works which have been executed during the last three months. He was accompanied by Marshal Clausel and General Rulhière. They are going to pass along the whole of the western line of defence, from Coleah to Belidah. The King, upon the proposal of the Minister of War, has given to the town, which is being raised under Fort de France, in the Bay of Stora, the name of *Philippeville*. The harbour to the west of the bay will still bear the name of the *Port de Stora*, and the intrenched position which commands the port will be called *Port de la Marine*. The King, by consenting to give his name to an African town, has at the same time indicated his resolution to retain the domination of France in Algeria. The incidents of the last twelvemonths, indeed, must have put an end to all doubts on this subject; but the creation of Philippeville will be a positive demonstration to Europe and the Arabs that the tricoloured flag will never be withdrawn from a land, the conquest of which has cost France so many sacrifices, and afforded her army so many opportunities of showing its zeal and bravery.

A Toulon letter gives us some intelligence from Oran, which province borders Abdel Kader's territory, and the information from which respecting his position is likely to prove more accurate than that derived from any other quarter; it would seem to prove that he has neither been killed nor taken prisoner, but that his forces were still under the walls of Ain Maidi, and that he was determined to render himself master of the place at the sacrifice of his bravest soldiers. He himself is stated to have returned into the province, and to have left the temporary command of his troops to his Califat, whom he had summoned expressly from Mascara. The Emperor of Morocco is said to have forwarded to him 2,000 muskets, and some artillery, with a quantity of powder, though, according to another version, the arms and ammunition had been purchased by the Emir in Europe, and merely landed at one of the ports of Morocco. Ain Maidi was defended by about 1,000 men, but was beginning to fail in provisions. Abdal Kader's forces amounted to upwards of 3,000 men, and he is said to have declined the reinforcements offered to him by Marshal Valée.—*Galignani's Messenger, Nov* 26.

EFFECTIVE FORCE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The Russian army consists at present of the following corps:—The Imperial Guard, composed of six divisions, three cavalry and three infantry. Of these there are 12 cavalry and 12 infantry regiments, one battalion of sappers, one of marines, one of chasseurs, one of veterans, four of horse-artillery, and 12 of foot-artillery. The Grenadier corps is composed of one division of light cavalry, consisting of four regiments; of three divisions of infantry, made up of 12 regiments; of two batteries of horse-artillery, and 15 of foot artillery. The regiments of the Guard consist of seven squadrons of cavalry, and three battalions of infantry. The six corps of the line are composed each of one division of light cavalry, made up of four regiments; of three divisions of infantry, each of four regiments, two of a regiment of four active battalions; in all 12 regiments, besides two batteries of horse-artillery, and two of foot-artillery; the total of the six corps of the line consists of 24 regiments of light cavalry, 72 of infantry, 15 batteries of horse-artillery, and 90 of foot-artillery. Of the third corps of cavalry of reserve, each corps has two divisions, and each division four regiments; making a total of 24 regiments, and 12 batteries of horse-artillery. The two reserve corps of the line are formed each of three divisions, and each division is composed of 24 battalions. The corps of the Caucasus consists of one regiment of dragoons, three divisions of infantry, and 16 batteries of foot-artillery. The corps of Orembourg is formed of one division of infantry of 16 battalions, and the same number of batteries; the corps of Siberia of one division of infantry; the corps of Finland of the same. The troops of the interior consist of ten battalions of sappers, 50 battalions of home militia, and one division of horse-artillery, composed of nine batteries. Of Cossacks there are stationed in different countries 146 regiments. The Russian territory has been militarily divided into two parts; the first, consisting of the distant provinces, thinly peopled, has been condemned as a recruiting district, it furnishes no men to the army; the other formed out of the centre of the empire, of thickly inhabited tracts, supplies the country with all its soldiers. From this arrangement it results that the army is recruited out of a population of 40,000,000 of natives, and that the limits of the territory within which this recruitment takes place are not too distantly removed from each other to admit of an expeditious formation or renovation of a military force. The army arising out of the abovementioned population has been organized into regiments of six battalions; a seventh skeleton battalion is always stationed in the recruiting districts to receive and dicipline young soldiers, and afterwards to hand them over to the reserve battalions. Four battalions of each regiment belong to the active force of the country. Four regiments, that is, 16 battalions (two battalions from each regiment being deducted), form a division, three divisions a corps; and there are six corps at present complete and effective. The 5th and 6th battalions of 12 regiments form a reseve division. This division consists consequently of 24 battalions; three divisions of reserve constitute a reserve corps. 1,000 men form the complement of an active battalion. The number of a reserve battalion is completed in the time of peace by 500 men. The corps of grenadiers, and that of the guards, constitute each a noble *corps d'armee*. The Cossack regiments not included in the above organization contain 900 men each. —*Marshal Marmont's Travels.*

MISCELLANEA.

The example of Queen Victoria, as appears by a letter of the 19th ult. from Odessa, has excited a passion for horsemanship in the ladies of Lesser Russia to an extraordinary degree. The writer affirms that there is not a lady in the whole province, with any pretensions to fashion, who, in imitation of Her Majesty, has not at least one saddle horse, and that some keep as many as six. He adds, "At the Cherson races of the 7th all the horses that ran not only belonged to ladies, but were ridden by their fair owners, dressed in fancy habits, and wearing caps *a la Reine Victoire*. The number of horses entered was no less than 80, most of them of native breeds, which were brought to the course attended by numerous grooms in liveries, gaily decked with gold and silver lace. The first grand prize, a silver cup, valued at 1,500 roubles (about 6,000f.), was won by Fœdora, a bright bay mare, belonging to the beautiful Countess Naritschin, and ridden by herself; and the seconded prize, a pair of silver candlesticks, worth 500 roubles (about 2,000f.), by Boujan, an entire black horse, ridden by Madame Netchajeu, a native of Castellaccio, in Naples. In the evening Madame Netchajeum gave a grand ball, and on the following day Countess Naritschin entertained a large assemblage with a *dejeuner dans un G.ligmani's Messenger*.

The *Courrier de l'Ain* contains a letter addressed to a friend by M. Peytel, the gentleman whose wife was shot on the 1st inst., as our readers will remember, when passing the bridge at Andert, near Belley. As this affair has made much noise in the part of the country where it occurred, and as some degree of mystery has appeared to hang over it, we quote from this letter the following detailed account of the circumstances, although by so doing we are forced to make several repetitions of what we have already stated. The writer, who is still in confinement, states that—"After staying a week with their family at Macon, his lady and himself took their departure on the 31st ult., on their return to Belley, and slept that night at Pont d'Ain. M. and Mme. M. Peytel were in one carriage, preceded by another loaded with provisions, and driven by their servant. On stopping at Pont d'Ain, M. Peytel desired the servant to carry up to his chamber several bags of money, amounting to 7,400 francs, which were in the carriage, but as the man did not obey, he and his wife took them up themselves. On the next day the man did not come to receive his orders as usual, and M. Peytel was obliged to go in search of him. When the carriages were ready he and his wife brought down the money and replaced it in the carriage. After dining at Tenay, and baiting at Rosillon, they continued their journey till they reached the hill towards Pont Ardent, when M. Peytel desired the man to alight and walk, which he did. The night was dark and rainy, and Mme. Peteyl was asleep leaning on the left shoulder of her husband when the report of fire-arms was heard close in front of their carriage, and Mme. Peytel instantly cried out, 'My poor husband! my poor husband! take your pistols!' so that he had no suspicion of her being wounded. He took his pistols, and seeing a man walking on the right side fired at him. On this man's running away, M. Peytel got out of his carriage, and pursued him, with his otnel pistol in his hand, which he fired without effect, but having come up with the fugitive, he struck him on the back with a geological hammer. The man turned and presented a pistol, but M. Peytel was too quick for him, and struck him on the forehead with the hammer, which stunned him, and after staggering some paces, he fell. When on the ground, M. Peytel beat him with the hammer but cannot state how many blows he gave. He then returned to seek his wife, whom he found in the road senseless, but did not believe she was dead. He replaced her in the carriage, and drove with the utmost speed to Belley, and calling up some medical men to the town, placed her in their hands, but it was too late, as she was irrecoverable gone." This gentleman concludes his letter by complaining of the malignant suspicions which have been circulated concerning him, tending to throw upon him the accusation of having murdered a wife to whom he was most tenderly attached.—*Galignanis Messenger, Nov.* 27.

Count Pistaroni, of Bologna, a gentleman highly esteemed and beloved for his charity, recently committed suicide under the following almost romantic circumstances, as related by a letter from that city, dated the 13th inst. "Last week," says the writer, "the Count received a letter from the Prior of the Convent of St. Francis, urging him to come immediately to visit a monk who was dying, but wished before he expired to make some revelations to him. Count Pistaroni instantly complied with the summons, and was conducted by the Prior to a cell where the monk was lying on his bed, and whom on examining his features, the Count recognised as an old valet of his father's. The dying man declared to the Count that he was not the son of the late Count Pistaroni, but was the fruit of an adulterous intercourse between him, the monk, and the Countess. Having confirmed this statement by a solemn oath, and corroborated it by the production of letters, which he delivered to the Count, the monk made the same confession to a priest, received extreme unction, and expired. The Count having returned home wrote letters to those who would succeed to his property on his death, laid himself down on a sofa, and fired a pistol into his mouth. He died instantly."—*Galignanis Messenger, Nov.* 27.

SHIP KEELS.—Mr. Oliver Lang, of Woolwich, has got up a model representing a part of a line-of battle ship's bottom, showing the method of attaching the keel which may be dislodged by striking the ground, without endangering the safety of the ship; the base of the fabric being solid, substantial, and perfectly secure from water, even after the false keel, main keel, gripe, etc. are carried away.

The system of building, he stated to the late scientific meeting, has been practised in the navy, on men-of war and steam-vessels, about twenty years with great success; and is now generally adopted in building all ships and vessels for the public service. A great number of men-of war and steam-vessels have been already fitted on this plan, and, fortunately, several have been saved from shipwreck in consequence. One frigate, the *Pique*, has been preserved in a most surprising manner, having had the whole of the keels' gripe, and lower part of her bottom, cut away by the rocks to a very great extent, notwithstanding, she was brought home safe through the great Western Ocean; had she been built on the common mode, the ship and crew would have been totally lost The *Lightning* steam-vessel has had the misfortune to get on shore, and dislodge her keel four different times in the course of the last sixteen years, without the least injury to the fabric in any other part, not even disturbing her caulking, nor occasioning the smallest leak. This plan is applicable to ships and vessels of every discription, and would be very beneficial to merchant vessels in securing and strengthening their bottoms, preventing leaks, and preserving many valuable lives and cargoes. To prove this Mr. L. showed two models descriptive of merchant ships; one showing the mode generally practised; the other, which he recommended, from a log experience in ship-building, repairing, etc.

He spoke from a knowledge of facts which had come under his notice in the course of the last war; and he had been induced to make it known in the hope that it might do good to the shipping interest of Newcastle. Mr. Lang has also invented a tube scuttle, for the admission of light and air between decks of ships, which has been adopted in her majesty's navy about eight years since, and had given the greatest satisfaction; and a method for securing a round-head rudder at sea when required. with a few other improvements on ship concerns.—(Literay Gazette.)

The family of Lord Petre has been placed in mourning, by the premature demise at Dresden of Arthur Hughen Esq., son of the late Sir R. Hughes. Mr. Hughes, who was in the prime of manhood, was recently united to the Hon. Miss Petre, his Lordship's sister.—(Post.)

We regret so learn that Mr. Cross, Master in Chancery is in a very declining state of health, and has been prevented making his appearance in his office more than twice since the opening of the courts. The learned gentleman's illness is of long standing, he having been unable to attend to business for some time previous to the vacation.—(Chronicle.)

Lord Ward, whose losses at play have been very considerable—something like £30,000—is making a composition with his Hell-ite creditors, and, in some instances, sums varying from 5s. to 10s. in the pound have been paid in full satisfaction of moneys due and owing by the noble Lord to certain Pandemonium-keepers, who, considering the easy terms upon which they managed to obtain a claim uphn the purse hof his Lordship, were very glad to accept almost any composition tendered in full of all demands.—(Satirist.)

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